"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cooler today; tomorrow probably fair; fresh north winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

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ONE CENT in Greater New York. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere

BRITISH SMASH NEW GERMAN LINE EAST OF ARRAS

Capture Defenses North and South of the Scarpe in Bitter Fighting.

PRISONERS EXCEED 1,000

Villages of Gavrelle and Guemappe Fall to General Haig's Troops.

FRENCH BEAT OFF ATTACKS

Repulse German Assaults in Belgium and on the Champagne Hills.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, April 23.—The battle of Arras has entered into its second phase; that is to say, into a struggle harder than the first day of the battle on April 9, when by a surprise, following great preparations, we gained great successes all along the line.

This morning shortly before 5 o'clock English, Welsh, and Scottish troops made new and strong assaults east of Arras upon the German line between Gavrelle, Guemappe, and Fontaine les Croisilles, which is the last switch line on this part of the front between the British and the main Hindenburg line. On the balance, and as far as I know, up to the time of writing, the day has been in Britain's favor, gaining important ground, inflicting great loss on the enemy, and capturing a number of prisoners, especially in the neighborhood of Fontaine les Croisilles, where, I am told, more than a thousand have been taken.

It has been hard fighting everywhere, for the enemy was no longer uncertain of the place where the British should attack him. As soon as the battle of Arras started it was clear to him that they should deliver their next blow when they had moved forward their guns upon this "Oppy line," as the British call it, which protects the Hindenburg position north and south of Vitry-en-Artois. His troops were told to expect the British attack at any moment and hold on at all costs of life.

To meet the British strength the enemy had brought up many new batteries, which were placed in front of the Hindenburg line and close behind the Oppy line, and massed large numbers of machine guns in the villages, trenches, and emplacements, from which they could sweep the line of advance by direct and enfilade fire. These machine guns were thick in the ruins of Roeux, just north of the River Scarpe, in Peives, just south of it, in two small woods called Bois du Sart and Bois de Vert, immediately facing Monchy, on the slope of the hill, and in and about the village of Guémappe, which we had assaulted and entered twice before. Many German snipers, men of good marksmanship and tried courage, had been placed all about in shell holes with orders to pick off the British officers and men, and the enemy's gunners had registered all British positions so that they were ready to drop down a heavy barrage directly the British made a sign of attacking.

Meet Heavy Resistance.

It was only to be expected that this second phase of the battle of Arras should be extremely hard. For the British it is a battle to the death. I can only give the vaguest account of it, because so far all is vague, and fighting is in progress at all points attained by the troops, and there is the ebb and flow of men—beaten back for a while by the intensity of fire, but attacking again and getting forward. It is certain that Gavrelle has been captured, thus breaking the Oppy line north of the River Scarpe; that the British are beyond Guémappe, on the south bank of the Scarpe, although the enemy still seems to be fighting at this hour of the afternoon in or about that village, and that on the extreme right of attack the enemy has suffered disaster north of Croisilles and lost a large number of men in killed and prisoners.

At the outset of the attack, according to accounts given me by men who went over with the first waves, the enemy showed himself ready to meet it with fierce resistance. Last night was terribly cold, and the British troops lying out in shellholes or in shallow trenches dug a day or two ago suffered from this exposure. Some of the Scottish troops had fought in the first day's battles of Arras, and, with English troops, had gone forward to Monchy and into the storm centre of German fire. Some of the men I met today had been buried by German crumps and had been dug out again, and as they lay waiting for the hour of attack shells fell about them and the sky was aflame with the flashes of British bombs. The men craved for something hot to drink. But they nibbled dry biscuits and waited for the dawn, and hoped they would not be too numb when the light came to get up and walk. The light came very pale over the earth, and with it the signal to attack. The bombardment had been steady all through the night and then broke into a hurricane of fire.

As soon as the men left the trenches the gunners laid down a barrage in front of them and made a moving wall of shells ahead of them—a frightful thing to follow, but the safest if the men did not go too quickly or failed to distinguish between the line of German shells and the British. It is not easy to distinguish, for the men had hardly risen from the shellholes and ditches

Continued on Page 2.

German Troopships Quit Libau, Drive at Petrograd May Begin

LONDON, April 23. — German transports have left Libau, on the Baltic, south of the Gulf of Riga, for an unknown destination, according to a Central News dispatch from Petrograd today.

A cutting of the railroad lines from the western shores of the Gulf of Riga would seriously menace the main lifeline of the whole battle front, and might isolate Petrograd.

On account of the broad expanse of Tirul marsh, between Mitau and Riga, the Russian right wing is considered impregnable from the west. On two occasion, however, the Germans have attempted to land in its rear.

On April 10 last a dispatch from Petrograd stated that the Germans were concentrating warships and transports at Baltic ports, and that part of the great fleet had been sent from Kiel to Libau. The dispatch also spoke of a concentration of Germans on the Riga-Dvinsk front, and added that the plan of the enemy seemed to be to make a descent in the rear of the Russian lines.

General Radko Dmitrieff, the famous Bulgar in Russian service, is in command of this front.

MAY RECOGNIZE VENIZELOS NOW

President and Secretary Lansing Considering the Evidence in the Greek Situation.

NO BREAK WITH ATHENS

That Step Not Necessary—Evidence Against Constantine Presented at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The question of recognition for the Venizelos Provisional Government in Greece is now before the State Department, and the expectation is that it will be recognized after a full examination by Secretary Lansing and President Wilson of the alleged unconstitutional conduct of King Constantine, and the causes which prompted Venizelos to set up a republican form of administration.

These three are believed to be the determining considerations:

King Constantine was twice defeated in national elections, but nullified the express will of the nation.

The King dissolved the National Parliament unconstitutionally.

Greece, under King Constantine, has forfeited the protection of the countries which effected Greek independence, and has failed to live up to the international obligations of his country which had been defined in treaties.

The recognition of the Venizelos Government would not necessarily mean the severance of relations with the Athens Government. The Entente Allies, who have recognized Venizelos, maintain diplomatic missions at Athens as well as at Saloniki, the seat of the Venizelos Government. Venizelos controls a strip of territory across Northern Greece and practically all of the Greek islands, while King Constantine rules most of continental Greece. It is an odd fact that Saloniki, whose population is chiefly non-Greek, was carried by the King in the elections, and that Athens, which is pure Greek, was carried by Venizelos.

The strength of King Constantine, according to reports which have reached Washington through official channels, lies in the support of the aristocracy, the professional soldiers in the national army, and the non-Greeks. Venizelos's support comes from the pure Greeks. In the interior there is a large element composed of Bulgarians who naturally have opposed the operations of the Entente nations in Greece, and another powerful factor in the situation is the wife of the King, who is a sister of Emperor William of Germany.

While the United States was still a neutral, it was thought it could not properly extend recognition to a revolutionary Government in Greece, but the precedent set in the instance of Russia, after this country entered the war, leaves it free to extend recognition to the democratic movement in Greece, especially as it is in keeping with the announced policies of President Wilson concerning the rights of peoples to self-government.

GREEK KING'S AGENTS IN NEW CONSPIRACY

Arming Bands of Irregulars to Prey Upon Venizelists in Thessaly.

LONDON, April 23.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, Lord Robert Cecil, the Minister of Blockade, confirmed a report that the French military authorities in Saloniki were in possession of proofs that bands of irregulars guilty of depredations on Venizelists in Greece were armed and organized from Athens.

Lord Robert also stated the French had found that the Assistant Commissioner of Police at Kiponago, recently arrested by French authorities for making false statements about the French army, had in his possession written orders from officials of King Constantine to the chief of the irregular bands which were committing depredations in Thessaly, as well as rifles and ammunition of the Greek army pattern.

The commander of the allied forces, Lord Robert added, was taking steps to deal with the situation.

Dr. Brush's Kumyss is a good drink from infancy to old age.—Advt.

RUSH TO JOIN OFFICERS' CORPS SETS A RECORD

New York Leads with 1,300 on First Day to Enroll for the Training Camp.

MORE EXAMINERS ENGAGED

Local Office Will Be Prepared to Pass Upon 3,500 Men Weekly Hereafter.

QUALITY OF RECRUITS HIGH

Other Centres Throughout Country Report Keen Interest and Promising Outlook.

All records for recruiting for the Officers' Reserve Corps in this country, since Congress declared war on Germany, were broken in New York City yesterday when more than 1,300 men made application to attend the training camp at Plattsburg. The camp will be officially organized on May 8. So great was the rush that the offices of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States on the eleventh floor of 19 West Forty-fourth Street, were kept open until 11 o'clock last night to clear up the opening day's rush.

From all the States included in the Eastern Department of the Army, reports were received at the Forty-fourth Street headquarters indicating that New York's big record would be proportionately maintained throughout the department as soon as application blanks now being rushed to all enlisting stations by special delivery were received.

To facilitate the recruiting for the Officers' Training Camps still further Major Gen. Wood added scores of officers to the examining boards in all parts of the department. The medical examining boards also were increased and beginning today the New York station will be able to handle at fewest 3,500 men a week and if necessary the force will be increased so as to handle as many more.

The first application filed was that of Clarence J. Griffin of the national tennis championship team in doubles. Mr. Griffin took his place at the head of the line at 7:30 o'clock in the morning and was enrolled at 8:03.

Captain Arthur F. Crosby, Executive Secretary of the Training Camps Association for the Eastern Department, said that the men who made application in New York yesterday constituted as fine a body of men as he had ever seen, and in this opinion he was backed by Captain Philip Mathews, who is General Wood's representative at the Forty-fourth Street offices.

Keen Interest Reported.

"We never expected such a rush as this," said Captain Cosby, "and what makes it all the more pleasing is that reports from all over the department show that they are just as much interested as the people here in New York are. To a great extent the applicants were men who had attended one or more Plattsburg camps, or who had seen service in the National Guard. The number of guardsmen was particularly impressive. A great many of the applicants were college men of the highest type.

"Today we began work under difficulties because we were using medical officers from the Medical Reserve of the army who had to be called suddenly into service and had to use all their spare time in closing up their private practices. Of those who were examined today fully 75 per cent. measured up to the physical standard. I doubt if there ever was a better record than this where so many men are concerned. Beginning tomorrow morning our medical force will be ample to examine 300 men every day, and if necessary we will either get additional reserve officers or ask for authority to employ physicians from civil life.

"Our understanding of the situation, based on communications from the War Department, is that while the attendance at each camp is limited to 2,500 men, applicants up to any number will be received up to the day the camps open. Suppose we get 6,000 applicants here in New York, and it looks as if we will, and 5,000 of those pass. The names of these 5,000 men will be submitted to the camp commander at Plattsburg, who will select the 2,500 men whose qualifications are best for the service desired. The other 2,500, I understand, will be held in reserve, so to speak, for a future camp. The selection of the first 2,500 will be based on their previous military experience, their letters of recommendation, and other data. Any man who measures up to the standard need not hesitate about applying for permission to attend a camp because he has had no previous military training."

Instructions to Applicants.

A circular letter was mailed yesterday to more than 15,000 ex-Plattsburgers who live in the Eastern Department, explaining how to enroll for the training camps in the various parts of the department. In part the letter of instruction read:

"We are advised by Governors Island that the physical examination, if made by a member of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps instead of the regular army surgeon, will be accepted as official. This will be the only physical examination necessary for admission to the camp.

"The applicant will make out an application blank on the revised application form. He must then have his physical examination made and certified. The regular army examiner certifies as to the results of the examination and gives the applicant a copy on yellow paper, which the applicant must keep, and, if accepted, will be ordered by mail by the commander of the camp when and where to report. The applicant must thereupon bring the yellow certificate with him to the camp to identify him."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The War Department's plans for a three-month course of training in camps for officers, who in turn will train the 500,000 men

Continued on Page 4.

Prince Eitel Friedrich Reported Dead of Typhus

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, April 23, (dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle)—The Norges Sjoefrtrog Handelstidende reports that Prince Eitel Friedrich, the Kaiser's second son, has died of typhus.

No official statement has been sent out on the matter up to the present.

Prince Eitel Friedrich is the favorite son of the Kaiser. He is the second son and was born July 7, 1883. His military education was less severe than that of the Crown Prince, but he was made a Lieutenant of the Guards in 1901, and since that time has served in different arms of the service and advanced in rank. In 1914 he commanded the First Battalion of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, and in that capacity went first to the front. He was married at the age of 23 to Princess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg.

BERLIN STILL HAS HOPE IN AMERICA

Press Admits Attempt to Influence Us by Declarations for Democratization.

MOVE ANGERS MILITARISTS

They Seek to Combat Socialists' Power by Putting Munition Works Under Martial Law.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 23.—The German military authorities are proceeding to place many munition factories under military law, owing to their anxiety as to the intrigues of the extreme Socialists.

The Krupps' Berlin paper, the Post, says that the "Anarcho-Socialist" group led by Haase, Ledebour, and Hoffman has improved its organization and has even succeded in bringing some pressure to bear on Scheidemann and the Socialists who vote with the Government.

German military men disapprove of the Chancellor's attempt to use German Socialists to impress the American public with the growth of democratic control in Germany, and are determined to take vigorous measures to see military discipline enforced in the factories. The strikers are told officially that any one who strikes or encourages strikes will be immediately sent to the front.

The Frankfurter Zeitung's Berlin correspondent, who has an intimate acquaintance with the Chancellor, admits that the Socialists have been used in the hope of impressing foreign opinion. He says:

"The resolution passed by the Socialists in favor of the democratization of Germany and peace without annexation depends for its importance entirely on the effect it will have on public opinion in enemy countries."

Count von Reventlow also explains that the resolution was intended chiefly for American consumption. "The Government's attempts to secure a separate peace with Russia," he says in the Tageszeitung, "appear to have been side-tracked at present. On the other hand it would appear that the German Government now places its chief hopes on America. Two well-known American journalists remain in Berlin, and are said to be frequently at the Foreign Office."

Reventlow says that the German people have been fooled by the Government, which has failed to explain to them that if Germany were obliged to make peace without annexation or compensation in money and raw materials, which would have to come chiefly from America and the British colonies, she would be ruined militarily, financially, and economically.

AMSTERDAM, April 23, (via London.)—Count von Reventlow returns in the Tageszeitung to his attack upon the German Foreign Office statement that there are no German submarines in the Western Atlantic. He says:

"It would seem that Germany is again building hopes on the United States. Two well-known American newspapers are said to have free access to the Foreign Office in Wilhelmstrasse. Which enemy power is to be approached next?"

The Kölnische Volkszeitung also disapproved of the assurance that no submarines have been sent to American waters. It says:

"We can understand why, for the present, we refrain from attempts to blockade American ports. Our submarines would be too far from home, and we have better use for them elsewhere. But surely we have the right to open hostilities, and we do not see any reason why we should not. Anyhow, the announcement was not a diplomatic masterpiece."

COPENHAGEN, April 23, (via London.)—The reports of the Russo-German Socialist formulas for peace on a basis of no annexations or indemnities has unloosed a wild storm of discussion in Germany over peace terms. The Pan-Germans are showing no disposition to abate one iota from their demands, despite the indications that the Government is inclined to yield to a certain extent to the pressure of Austria and the home Socialists.

The National Liberal Party of Westphalia, the home of "big business," for example, has unanimously passed a resolution demanding an indemnity for financial sacrifices and increases in territory east, west, and overseas. The resolution demands particularly, in view of the Russian revolution, an extension of Germany's frontiers eastward in order to obtain lands for German colonization.

GERMAN DISCOVERS ANGLO-SAXON PERIL

Says Wilson Has Surrendered to Britain and Fears Economic Slavery for Europe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 23, (via London.)—"'Europe for the Europeans' must be our motto, in view of the formation of the Anglo-Saxon economic bloc which began with the entrance of the United States into the war." This is the utterance of Dr. Alfred Lohman of Bremen, President of the Deutsche Ocean Rhederei, owners of the first mercantile sub-

Continued on Page 3.

DRAFT ADVOCATES LEAD OPENING DAY OF HOUSE DEBATE

Adamson and Lunn Are Among Those Vehement in Support of Administration Plan.

DENT URGES VOLUNTEERING

That Is What Pro-Germans Want, Eagle Objects—Vote Thursday or Friday.

SENATE DEBATE CONTINUES

Borah All But Won to Draft by Wadsworth—Action May Come This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The House today began consideration of the modified draft bill, providing in its amended form for an army of 500,000 or 1,000,000 men to be raised by volunteers, or if that fails, by the selective draft recommended by the War Department in the original bill. The Senate continued debate on the unmodified Administration measure.

Seven hours of the scheduled eighteen hours of debate were disposed of in the House. Chairman Dent, of the Military Committee, leader of the House fight against the Administration selective draft plan, was the first and principal speaker.

The allotted debate is expected to close Wednesday afternoon. Then the bill will be subject to amendment and debate under the five-minute rule. Leaders expect a final vote Thursday or Friday.

Representative Kahn of California, ranking Republican of the Military Committee, appeared in the unique position of spokesman for the President and leader of the Administration forces. Representatives McKenzie, Illinois; Crago, Pennsylvania; Olney, Massachusetts; Lunn, New York; Greene, Vermont; Adamson, Georgia, and others spoke for the draft as the only effective method of raising the army needed. Representative Nichols of South Carolina joined Chairman Dent in championing the volunteer plan.

Mr. Dent, opening the debate, explained that under the bill the President would have power to obtain a total of 1,000,000 men to take part in the war with Germany.

"I think unity of action at this time," he said, "is more important than the method of raising an army. I think it ought to be known to the country that we will do what is necessary. But the method of getting the army should be worked out by the proper legislative process.

"The majority of the committee believes that while the President is proceeding with a census of the men of military age, finding out by registration who will be liable and the class from which he can draft 500,000 men, an opportunity should be given to the country to volunteer that number of men."

Questions Embarrass Dent.

Mr. Dent was embarrassed several times when asked for information. Representative Lenroot, Republican, of Wisconsin, asked: "Does the gentleman think that food production is just as necessary to win this war as fighting men?"

"I certainly do," Mr. Dent replied.

"Then, I want to ask him whether, under the terms of this bill, be the enlistment voluntary or by conscription, the President will be authorized to exempt those engaged in agriculture if he sees fit?"

"He will."

"Or those in any other industry whom he thinks should be exempt?"

"Whether under the volunteer plan or the draft plan, the President has the right absolutely to refuse to accept into the service or the right to discharge from the service any, person needed in any industrial pursuit," Mr. Dent said.

"Now, if the gentleman exempts from volunteering all those engaged in agriculture, and all those engaged in other industries that he thinks necessary for the welfare of the country at this time, how many months does the gentleman think it would take to get 500,000 volunteers from the non-exempt classes?"

Mr. Dent did not reply.

Representative Adamson of Georgia, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, spoke in favor of the Administration plan. He created surprise when he said.

"If our proposed volunteer army had its advertised chance for success we should be getting, instead of hundreds of thousands of requests for clerkships and commissions, hundreds of thousands of letters demanding the chance to enlist. I regret to differ with the gentleman from Alabama, [Mr. Dent,] but I must say that, though it is all right to talk about punctilio and pride, this is no time for such sentiment. We are in a real war, forced upon us by the most reckless, unscrupulous, warlike nation in history.

"I have no sympathy with the statement that the President asked us to declare war. He had war thrust upon him, and he kept out of it for two years before he accepted the challenge.

"Our passage of the bond bill has had a tremendous moral effect on Germany. If we pass a bill incorporating the principle of universal liability to service the moral effect again will be tremendous. If we depend on the volunteer system we shall let our good men go to war and our slackers stay at home. We shall have to keep an army at home to protect the country against the men left alone when the best men go to war."

Lunn Supports Conscription.

As Representative Lunn of New York, the former Socialist Mayor of Schenectady, began a speech in favor of conscription, Representative Fields of Ken-

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GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.—Advt.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CONFERENCES BEGIN; BALFOUR HAS LONG TALK WITH WILSON; FOOD ASSUMES FIRST-PLACE IMPORTANCE

Suggests That America Send 300,000 Workmen To Make Victory Certain on the Western Front

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 23:—"Three hundred thousand American workmen on the French front would give us victory," declares a military writer in L'Intransigeant. "If the United States proceeded forthwith to dispatch several hundred thousand troops to the firing line, the result would not be in proportion to the sacrifice.

"The new feature of the present war is the preparation of the battle-ground, which formerly was effected in time of peace. Strategic railways, fortifications, &c., used to be the pivots around which military events revolved when war was declared; but today this is different. Military works are destroyed when armies retreat. When they advance it is necessary to construct others as quickly as possible. As soon as the troops halt, digging and the erection of obstacles begin. When an attack is decided upon, the ground must again be prepared, so as to enable the simultaneous use of the greatest amount of material possible. Lack of sufficient organization entails the failure of the projected stroke. Except for certain specialists, combatants today must organize the ground themselves, and necessarily the output of their work is relatively restricted.

"If behind every division or army corps there were a regiment of well-equipped, resolute workmen in readiness, new roads, new railways, sites for batteries, depots for ammunition, food, and so forth would spring up almost instantaneously, and the whole front would be organized offensively in a remarkably short time. Then we could take the enemy by surprise. Then we could carry on a war of manoeuvres by means of interior lines, and the Germans would be obliged to disperse their reserves, not knowing on what points of their front the blow would fall.

"What is needed is an army of workmen of 300 battalions, and this army the United States could give us at the beginning of this Summer. Once this force had had a taste of trench and camp conditions and had learned the mechanism of a campaign, besides having been under fire, it could be sent to instruction camps to complete its military education, so as to turn the workmen into fighting units, which would be accomplished rapidly after the practical experience already gained. Meanwhile, a second army of American workmen would take their places. That day the Boches would not escape us."

BOND BILL GOES TO PRESIDENT

Both Houses Quickly Adopt the Conferees' Report on the $7,000,000,000 Measure.

FIRST LOAN TO BRITAIN

Her Bonds to be the Security—Treasury Likely to Issue New Bonds in Installments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Both Houses in short order today adopted the conference report on the Administration's war finance measure, authorizing an issue of $5,000,000,000 in bonds and $2,000,000,000 in Treasury certificates, and the bill tonight only awaits the President's signature to become law. The report, which adjusts minor differences between the House and Senate, was agreed to after several days of conference. The bill authorizes a loan of $5,000,000,000 to the Entente Allies.

The first American loan to the allied nations will go to Great Britain. The amount and other details will be made public by Secretary McAdoo within a few days. Whatever the sum, the amount will be available out of the proceeds of the $5,000,000,000 bond issue.

The announcement to this effect was made tonight at the Treasury Department after a day crowded with conferences, in which the participants were Secretary McAdoo, Federal Reserve Board officials, bankers and bond dealers, and the official representatives of Great Britain and France.

Another development was the announcement that the amount of the first issue of bonds would depend largely upon the immediate needs of the Allies. Reports as to this have yet to be received in detail. The entire $5,000,000,000 of authorized bonds will not be offered in one lump sum, according to present tentative plans, but probably will be put out in several installments. By this course it is believed that financial disturbances which might result were the country called upon to absorb the whole issue at once will be averted.

In reaching the decision to make the first loan to Great Britain, officials have been influenced by the knowledge that Great Britain, as banker for the Allies, prior to America's entrance into the war, has met the heaviest financial strain imposed upon any of the Entente Governments.

In making the loan the United States will accept British bonds bearing 3½ per cent. interest as security. These bonds will be deposited in the Treasury and the interest payments upon them—at a rate considerably lower than that which Great Britain has had to pay for recent borrowings—will balance the payments made by the United States to holders of the American bonds. A similar course will be followed in making loans to other allied nations.

Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, called today upon Secretary McAdood and Governor Harding of the Reserve Board. The members of the board returned the call, and have arranged to entertain Lord Cunliffe at luncheon on Wednesday. Thereafter negotiations will be conducted with a view to disposing as rapidly as possible of all details regarding the loan to Great Britain.

The French Ambassador called upon Secretary McAdoo late today and spent more than an hour discussing the terms of the forthcoming bond issue and the

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COAST SHIPS TO GO IN FOREIGN TRADE

New Board Making Plans for Vessels Available to Transport Supplies to Allies.

TO ARM 1,000 STEAMERS

Daniels Asks for Appropriation to Buy Guns—Work on German Ships Being Pushed.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Immediate diversion of a number of steamships from the coastwise trade to transatlantic service was predicted by officials today after a conference here of transportation company representatives with the Shipping Board of the Council of National Defense. Many vessels, it was said, can be removed without disarranging railway service.

At a meeting here next Wednesday a newly created Shipping Committee of the Defense Council will take up measures to put the vessels to transporting supplies to the Allies. The committee was named today with William Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board, at its head.

Among the other members of this committee are:

P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine; H. H. Raymond, President of the Coastwise Shipping Association; Eugene T. Chamberlain, Commissioner of the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce; D. T. Warden, manager of the foreign shipping department of the Standard Oil Company; L. H. Shearman, Vice President of the W. R. Grace & Co.; A. H. Bull, of A. H. Bull & Co., and Frank C. Munson of the Munson Steamship Line.

It will work out plans in co-operation with a General Railroad Board named recently to co-ordinate operation of rail systems during the war. Vessels will be taken off their runs with as little interruption to domestic commerce as possible.

Over 1,000 vessels are to be armed by the United States to run the submarine blockade in the Atlantic. Secretary of the Navy Daniels said today, in submitting, through Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, an estimate of $30,000,000 for guns and ammunition for 1,104 merchant vessels of American registry.

The guns are expected to be placed aboard the huge fleet of wooden ships proposed to be put into operation to send a steady supply of food and arms to Great Britain.

Secretary Daniels's estimate was sent to the House Appropriations Committee, a sub-committee of which is now considering war estimates of more than $2,000,000,000 submitted by the War and Navy Departments.

Legislation introduced in both the Senate and House today by the Administration would authorize the President to confer title and possession of the German and Austrian ships held in American ports. Its terms would extend to vessels owned by any subject or citizen of any country with which the United States is at war.

Repair to the damaged German and Austrian ships is being pushed as rapidly as possible. Some of them will be ready for service within a few weeks. Those held at Honolulu, it was learned today, will be towed to the Pacific Coast for repairs.

The Shipping Board is planning further standardization of steel merchant ships, and will call a conference of ship builders within a few days to discuss increased shipbuilding activity.

GERMAN SHIPPING HALVED.

Tonnage Sunk, Captured, or Seized Totals 2,259,000, Experts Figure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Germany will emerge from the war with a net loss of more than 50 per cent. of her merchant ships, according to figures compiled in Washington. Approximately 2,250,000 tons have been lost through mines, torpedoes, capture, and seizure. Should Argentina and other Latin American countries which have not severed relations with Germany decide to seize German vessels in their harbors, the

Continued on Page 4.

DAY OF CORDIAL MEETINGS

Naval, Military and Financial Leaders of Both Nations in Council.

MAINLY TO GET ACQUAINTED

Detailed Discussion of Big Problems May Await Arrival of the French Mission.

VISITORS EAGER TO SERVE

Say Ships and Food Are America's Best Helps in War—White House Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—President Wilson and Arthur J. Balfour, Great Britain's Special Commissioner to the United States, conferred together at the White House for forty-five minutes this morning, thus beginning a series of conferences which is to have vital influence on the future relations between the two nations. Secretary Lansing was the only other person present at the meeting. Although it was stated that the discussion was "most cordial and even intimate," nothing of an authoritative character could be learned as to the extent to which it entered into the delicate questions involved in American participation in the war.

Mr. Balfour afterward expressed himself as more than delighted with his call on the President and as feeling that his trip had been justified by that meeting alone.

After the visit to the White House Mr. Balfour went to the Capitol and called upon Vice President Marshall, with whom he chatted pleasantly ten minutes. It became known afterward that a suggestion that Mr. Balfour be asked to address the Senate was under consideration by members of that body, and would probably be taken up with the State Department.

While the British Foreign Secretary was thus getting acquainted with those with whom he will have most to do while here, Lieut. Gen. G. T. M. Bridges paid a call to Secretary of War Baker, and Rear Admiral Sir Dudley de Chair called on Secretary of the Navy Daniels, the two Cabinet officers returning the calls in the afternoon. Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, called on Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, and conferred with the members of the Federal Reserve Board. It is understood that the question of financial co-operation between the two Governments was discussed at some length, and this afternoon it was announced that the extent of America's loan to Great Britain would be made public in a few days.

Tonight the President and Mrs. Wilson gave a dinner in honor of the chief members of the British mission.

The guests were: Vice President Marshall, Chief Justice White, Speaker Clark, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the Right Honorable A. J. Balfour, Sir George Foster, Acting Prime Minister of Canada; General G. T. Bridges, Rear Admiral Sir Dudley R. S. De Chair, Lord Cunliffe, Sir S. H. Lever, Sir Joseph Pope, Sir Eric Drummond, Ian Malcolm, Fleet Paymaster General V. A. Lawford, Major H. Spender-Clay, Geoffrey G. Butler, C. F. J. Dormer, Secretary Lansing, Secretary McAdoo, Secretary Baker, Attorney General Gregory, Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary Daniels, Secretary Wilson, Secretary Tumulty, Admiral Benson, Major Gen. Scott, Major Gen. Barnett, Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the State Department.

William Phillips, Assistant Secretary of State; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Breckinridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State; William P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board; John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency; William Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board; Daniel Willard, Chairman; Bernard M. Baruch, Howard E. Coffin, Hollis Godfrey, Samuel Gompers, Dr. Franklin H. Martin, and Julius Rosenwald of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense; Colonel W. W. Harts, and Lieut. Commander Robert L. Berry, respectively naval and military aides to the President.

The dinner was a very simple affair with no toasts nor speeches. The only table decorations were Spring flowers.

Mr. Balfour was placed at the table between Mrs. Wilson and Secretary Daniels. The President had at either hand Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and Lord Cunliffe.

After dinner members of the British mission who had not been present arrived for an informal reception, and for more than an hour the American and British officials remained talking and smoking.

A Day of Getting Together.

Today's program assumed the character of mutual greetings, designed to put American and British officials on a basis of acquaintanceship on which to build the practical working agreement which is to come. Every effort was made on both sides to cut out unnecessary red tape and lay a groundwork of

common understanding for the serious business of the mission. It was suggested in British circles that many of the important questions to be taken up might await the arrival of the French mission for final settlement.

It was emphasized once more today, both by American officials and the British visitors, that the purpose of the British mission was not in any sense to suggest policies to the American Government. The British visitors come with information which is to be placed at the disposal of the United States in such manner as this Government desires. It will be for the President and Secretary Lansing to take the lead, it was said, even on diplomatic questions, such as the American attitude toward the ultimate peace settlement, which it is generally thought will be taken up in one form or another between the President and Mr. Balfour.

The whole attitude of the British mission is one of desire to serve. Mr. Balfour has full authority to speak for his Government, and in matters of general policy, as of practical military, financial, and industrial co-operation, he is anxious to learn the American point of view and to make clear matters on which the American Government wishes light.

Food and Ships the Vital Needs.

It was made plain, however, that of the many things which the United States can do to aid in winning the war, the most immediately vital ones in the minds of the British mission, are two interwoven ones—shipping and food supply, which have also received the chief attention of officials here.

According to spokesmen for the British visitors, the problem is not so much one of supplying England, as of supplying the Entente. The Allies have largely pooled their interests in food supplies, and the matter of food is more pressing in France and Italy than in the British Isles. Both have been importers of grain and other foodstuffs and their need is made worse by a shortage of coal. The problem calls for fullest co-operation from the countries allied against Germany, and in this co-operation the United States can well occupy the most important place.

Alan Anderson, Chairman of the British Wheat Executive Committee, will have an important share in the discussions of the food question with Secretary Houston, the members of the Council of National Defense, and the members of the Shipping Board. The commission comes with "dispatch boxes full of facts" on food and shipping, as well as military and naval problems.

Balfour Delighted with Reception.

It developed today that it was not the British Government alone which wished Mr. Balfour to be its Commissioner to this country, but that he himself was anxious to have an opportunity to pay this compliment to the American people for their decision to enter the war. There were many evidences today of the pleasure which his cordial reception here had given him. As a personal friend of John Hay and other American statesmen, he was anxious to see the State Department, and his reception there this morning was very warm.

The British Commissioner drove to the State Department soon after 10:30, escorted by Hugh Gibson of the State Department, who has been assigned as his aide, and by the British Ambassador. He was applauded by a group of secretaries and other employes at the department as he passed through the corridor and bowed to their greeting.

After a few minutes in Mr. Lansing's office, Mr. Balfour and the Secretary entered a waiting car and drove to the White House. The gate through which they passed was picketed by the representatives of the Congressional Union for Woman's Suffrage, standing with suffrage emblems on each side of the entrance, and, according to one watcher, Mr. Balfour smiled at the emblems.

At the door of the White House the visitors were met by the President's aids and were escorted to the Blue Room to meet Mr. Wilson, who came forward to greet Mr. Balfour. During the conference between the President, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Lansing, Assistant Secretary of State Phillips and Mr. Gibson waited in the corridor outside. After the conference Mr. Phillips and Mr. Gibson accompanied Mr. Balfour to the Capitol to meet Vice President Marshall.

As they left the White House grounds they passed a Wild West show parade going down Pennsylvania Avenue. The steam calliope struck into "God Save the King," and the crowd along the sidewalk gave a cheer for Mr. Balfour, who he acknowledged with a bow.

The visit to the Vice President's office lasted ten minutes. Mr. Balfour afterward drove to the French Embassy to take luncheon with Ambassador Jusserand.

The visits of General Bridges, Admiral de Chair, and other naval and military members of the British party to the War and Navy Departments were chiefly calls of ceremony. Admiral Fletcher, Admiral Benson, and other high naval officials assisted in receiving Admiral de Chair, while Generals Scott, Bliss, McCain, McIntyre, and other army officers greeted General Bridges in General Scott's office before the British party was taken to Secretary Baker's office. The British officers, who are still officially in the field, wore khaki, while the American officers were in full dress.

William Jennings Bryan called on Mr. Balfour in the afternoon before leaving on a speaking tour of the West to urge increased food production. Mr. Bryan met Mr. Balfour in England on one of his visits there.

Tomorrow night Mr. Balfour will dine with Secretary Lansing, General Bridges with Secretary Baker, Admiral de Chair with Secretary Daniels, and Lord Cunliffe with Secretary Mcadoo. Following the dinners a reception will be given to the British visitors at the Pan American Union Building, chiefly to allow members of Congress an opportunity to meet Mr. Balfour and his associates.

It was announced today at the Navy Department that Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and Captain Harry McL. Huse, former Chief of Staff of the Atlantic Fleet, have been named to represent the navy on the committee which is to greet the expected French Commission.

In the view of American officials there is no expectation that representatives of the three Governments will take part in round-table conferences on allied war problems, and it was said today that there was no intent to have a joint session resembling the allied conferences which have been held in England, France, and Italy. So far as this Government is concerned, the present plan is to deal separately with the representatives of France and England.

French Visit Chiefly Courtesy Call.

The coming of the French mission is regarded here as more in the light of a compliment to emphasize the historic friendship between France and America, which the entrance of the United States into the war has strengthened. At the same time the composition of the French Commission is such as to make it competent to discuss all kinds of international problems, and it is thought in some quarters not improbable that the presence of the two missions here might easily lead to more general discussions than are now contemplated. The expressed intention of some members of the British party to await the arrival of the French before taking up some questions under discussion serves to emphasize that view.

It is regarded as out of the question, however, that any plan for a formal alliance will be discussed. There are many problems involved in settlement to follow the war and the idea of a league to guarantee peace, which the President has pledged himself to strive for, is one on which he might easily regard the presence of such statesmen as Mr. Balfour and M. Viviani as affording an excellent opportunity for reaching a common understanding. Only future developments can show, however, how broad a program will be covered in the conferences.

Balfour to Give an Interview.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 23. — Mr. Balfour, it was stated, will make during his stay here several public statements as to the English point of view, and will attempt to remove any misconceptions that he may find existing. Arrangements are being made for him to see members of the press Wednesday. General Bridges will be interviewed tomorrow, and Lord Cunliffe on Thursday.

The conferences so far, with the enthusiasm which the people of the Capital have shown and the courtesies extended by the officials, have taken the British commission completely by surprise. All through the day members of the commission exclaimed over the warmth of the welcome.

The only announcement approaching an official statement of the day's conferences was made by Secretary Lansing in response to inquiries, when he said they had been very cordial in character and intimate in the nature of subjects discussed. The British commission, Mr. Lansing said, had come to the United States asking for nothing, and with the sole purpose of enlightening America on the mistakes the Entente had made at the outset of the war. Mr. Lansing said he did not expect any of the conferences would take on a strictly formal character or be in the nature of war conferences.

The British commission announced that its purpose in coming to this country was purely one of co-operation, service, and gratitude, and that from now on the direction of the conferences would rest largely with the American Government. At the same time, American officials convinced the British by the warmth and cordiality of their reception that this country appreciates England's courtesy in sending such distinguished spokesmen and is fully dedicated to every possible effort against the common foe.

President Wilson and Mr. Balfour are known to have touched on the broad phases of the situation in such a way as to give each an insight into the other's personality and viewpoint and to have established an atmosphere of confidence and concord between them.

The British visitors held an organization meeting at the embassy today, and Mr. Balfour plans to spend tomorrow morning mapping out the division of work and arranging for the proper British and American officials to meet for the tasks before them. Another score of subordinate British officials are expected soon on a merchant vessel. The French mission also is expected in a few days.

ITALY ALSO TO SEND MISSION.

Selection of Members Is Now Being Discussed in Rome.

ROME, April 23.—Ambassador Page had a long interview today with Baron Sonnino, discussing the war situation and the best means for American co-operation with the Allies in general and with Italy in particular.

Mr. Page is well satisfied with the appreciation of American intervention shown in all quarters. This will be tangibly demonstrated in the early selection of personages, who will be intrusted with a special mission to Washington, similar to those sent by England and France.

NO SEPARATE PEACE, RUSSIA TELLS WILSON

Will Stop at No Sacrifice to Achieve Object of War by Defeating Germany.

PEOPLE LOOK TO AMERICA

Profoundly Stirred by President's Support of Revolution—Our Form of Government Their Model.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Russian people and their new Government will not conclude a "separate peace" with Germany, but, on the contrary, will resort to any sacrifice rather than abandon the war without achieving the original object of defeating Germany.

Information to this effect came by cable to the State Department today from Petrograd. The source of the department's information has not been disclosed, but it is definite and official, and extremely gratifying to the American Government. Secretary Lansing today authorized the following official paraphrase:

"The Department of State has received a telegraphed report on conditions in Russia. Concern is shown over reports of the possibility of a 'separate peace' which have appeared in the press, evidently inspired by Germany. The telegram says that Russia is no more likely to abandon the war without achieving her object than is the United States. It is pointed out that the charge that the Imperial Administration was planning a separate peace caused its overthrow and hastened the revolution, which was brief and bloodless.

"It is stated that the revolution will expedite the defeat of Germany and establishment of a general peace, permanent and universal.

"The prompt recognition accorded Russia by the United States, the dispatch says, could not have come at a more opportune moment, and gave encouragement and help to the Council of Ministers and their supporters.

"President Wilson's thrilling allusion to the Russian revolution in his address to Congress has made a deep and lasting impression on the Russian people. It has been translated, together with other of the President's utterances concerning American participation, into Russian, and broadcast circulation is being given to them in a pamphlet for free distribution.

"No people, it is stated, so circumstanced, have ever made greater sacrifices for freedom than the Russians, and they fully realize that a separate peace would jeopardize all they have gained.

"The American form of government, says the report, is the model of the Russian people, and the participation of the United States has infused in them a confident spirit and imbued them with a firm determination. They have an army unequaled in numbers, unexcelled in courage, and led by commanders of ability and patriotism. They have resources inestimable and unapproachable.

"If Americans are incensed at the intrigue and underhanded machinations of Germany in their midst and on their border Russians have fourfold cause for like resentment, and will make any sacrifice rather than conclude a separate peace."

GERMANS TRY GLASS BULLETS.

Russians in Rumania Oust Foe from Advanced Posts.

PETROGRAD, April 23, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—The Germans on the northern part of the Russian front have been firing glass bullets from their rifles at the Russian lines, says today's War Office announcement. The statement reports exceptionally bad weather, both in the Carpathians and on the Rumanian front, where blizzards have prepailed in the mountains and rain in the valleys. The text of the statement reads:

Western Front—There have been rifle firing and reconnoitring operations. In the region of the River Aa the Germans fired glass bullets. In the Carpathians there are blizzards.

Rumanian Front—On the Rumanian front, by successful counterattacks, we drove the enemy out of the advanced posts he had occupied and reestablished our first lines. In the region of Cotatung, northwest of Braila, our heavy artillery successfully bombarded an enemy battalion. On the rest of the front there were the usual firing and reconnoissances. During the last few days a blizzard has prevailed in the mountains, while heavy rains are falling in the valleys. The rivers have risen considerably and overflowed their banks.

BERLIN, April 23.—"On the Russian front yesterday the enemy directed lively artillery fire against our lines," says today's official communication. "We responded energetically. In retaliation for the dropping of bombs by Russians near Lida we made aerial attacks on Molodechno and Ture,, respectively northwest and southwest of Minsk.

JEWS HELPING IN WAR.

Women Send Presents to Men Fighting at the Front.

How the Jews of Russia are aiding the new Government in its effort to bring order out of chaos and successfully prosecute the war against Germany is commented upon in a cable dispatch received yesterday morning by The Jewish Daily Forward in this city from its correspondent in Petrograd. It reads:

"The Social Democratic press condemns the appeals of Prava to fight the Government. The cable of the Socialists and Congressman Meyer London against separate peace aroused sympathy but also astonishment, since no one of consequence here advocates separate peace.

"The commander of the Petrograd military district gave the Cross of St. George to Officer Kirpitchnikov, who distinguished himself in the first days of the revolutionary struggle against the police.

"The peasants of some provinces, especially of the Province of Kiev, dismissed their priests and elected others instead.

"The Jewish women of Petrograd are sending presents to the defenders of free Russia at the front."

SAYS RUSSIA WAS NEAR TO DEFEAT

Army in January Had Only Two Days' Food Supply, Kerenski Discloses.

NATION NOW ALL FOR WAR

Britain Has Lost Favor with the People, While the Popularity of America Is High.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—An important announcement regarding Russia's aims and intentions was made to me today by M. Kerenski, the Socialist republican lawyer and Minister of Justice, whose virile personality dominates the situation in Russia today. He possesses the confidence of the soldiers and Socialists and in this respect he insures the stability of the provisional Government.

We discussed at the outset the effect of the revolution on the spirit of the people, and Kerenski emphasized the fact that greater enthusiasm for a defensive war exists in Russia today than ever before.

"Such nationalities as the Lithuanians, Poles, Little Russians, and Finns," he declared, "who never evinced any real zeal for the cause under the autocratic régime and would almost have welcomed the enemy with open arms, are by a common understanding now prepared and willing to defend the country with all their power."

While Kerenski was thus emphatic on general policy, there are in his view strict limitations on the determination of the people.

"The people," he said, "went to war to defend themselves, and they are now determined to wage only a defensive and not an aggressive war. They desire no annexations. If President Wilson was expressing the will of the people of America, and not merely making a diplomatic move, then I am in complete sympathy with those objects of war which the American President suggested are most compatible with an enduring peace."

Asked as to principle of reparation, especially in its application to Poland and Belgium, Kerenski made no objection to the principle of compensation, but declared he was directly opposed to exactions for any purpose whatever.

I next asked Kerenski what was the attitude of the Russian people toward the British people. He replied: "Very good." He qualified that statement, however, by remarking that the British people were held in great esteem, but their connection with Czarism was evidenced by their alliance when formerly held, and a chain of unfortunate and peculiar circumstances has served to imperil the position the British once enjoyed among the Russians. The entry of America into the war after the overthrow of Czarism, he declared, had given her a popularity such as the British rarely enjoyed, and the fact of her being a republic, too, assisted in fostering this sudden friendship.

This frankness was succeeded by a strong assurance that so far as Russia's part in future in the war was concerned her position was infinitely better today than at any time in the past. Kerenski pointed out that if Czarism and the old régime, of which throughout the interview he spoke with great bitterness, had continued in power at the moment when Germany was preparing her Spring offensive, the defeat of Russia would be inevitable.

"In January men were intermittently deserting from their regiments," he said, "instead of a three weeks' food supply the armies were only provided for two days. Many soldiers were starving. Of the blast furnaces only 70 per cent. were working, owing to shortage of fuel, while the output of minerals had fallen to one-quarter of normal. The disorganization which made such a state of affairs possible had been now replaced by an efficient organization. The workmen were all striving to increase the output to the greatest limit, and particular attention had been bestowed on the problem of transport at Vladivostok to secure American supplies."

Taking from his pocket a small chart Kerenski illustrated how the agricultural supplies had increased. In January they were at the lowest point. Today they stand higher than ever previously during the last six months. He added as yet more satisfactory the fact that the peasants were yielding up those supplies which prior to the revolution they had withheld at the dictates of the agents of the old régime.

He referred to the report of the German menace to Petrograd, and declared that all were working very hard to combat the danger which threatens them.

I asked Kerenski if he would tell me about the insistent call for peace among a section of the Socialists. He replied:

"Foreign observers do not appear to understand that the call for peace was even greater under the old régime, but, owing to the policy of darkness, it never appeared on the surface. Now that freedom of speech has been re-established the movement, which previously had been driven underground, now appears in the full light of day to attract attention but to receive little strength. The people are learning more every day and becoming less and less susceptible to every orator who may appear among them."

Kerenski has no hope that Germany will follow the example of Russia and throw off her autocratic rulers.

"I am not a Marxist," he said, "but the people of Germany are, and while they hold their present views I believe revolution to be impossible."

WISH FOR SOCIALIST UNITY.

Hungarians in Copenhagen Confer with Leader There.

COPENHAGEN, April 23.—A number of Hungarian Socialists, who last week attended the conference in Berlin, visited Copenhagen and conferred yesterday and Saturday with M. Stauning, the Socialist leader.

They professed to have great confidence in the results of the proposed Socialist peace conference at Stockholm if it eventually is convoked. They expressed the belief that Socialist representatives could unite upon a formula for peace with no annexations or indemnities once they got together.

BRITISH SMASH NEW GERMAN LINE

Continued from Page 1.

before the enemy's barrage started and all the ground about them was vomiting up fountains of mud and shell splinters. At the same time there came above all the noise of shellfire a furnace blast of machine guns. The machine gunners in Roeux and Pelves, in the two small woods in front of Monchy, and in the ground about Guémappe were slashing all the slopes and roads below Monchy on the hill.

"It was the most awful machine gun fire I have heard," said a young Scot this morning as he came back with a bullet in the hip. "The beggars were ready for us and made it very hot, but we folks went on, those of us who were not hit quickly, and made the attack on the village of Guémappe."

"The enemy dropped his barrage on to us mighty quick," said an English soldier belonging to the troops who attacked from Monchy, "but we managed, most of us, to get past his crumps. It took a lot of dodging in shell holes. The worst was his machine gun fire, which was terrific."

Below Monchy the enemy was in trenches defended by enfilade fire from redoubts along the Cambrai Road, and when the English troops swept down on them the Germans broke and fled to their slope by the cover of a wood called the Bois de Sart. Only one officer and two men remained and they were taken prisoner. I saw them being marched back under escort. The officer was a young Bavarian without hat. He bore himself very jauntily, though his face was white and he was covered with dirt.

Tank Again Does Good Work.

English troops further north and just south of the Scarpe were held up for some time by the intensity of the machine-gun fire, and before getting on had to wait the arrival of a tank which was crawling up. The men afterward made their way forward again under a heavy fire and passed a number of German snipers lying in shell holes to the right and left of them.

To the north of the River Scarpe the British progress was quicker, and Scottish battalions made an advance toward Roeux by way of a fortified farm and chemical works in which machine guns were hidden. Round about here the enemy lost very heavily. In trying to escape from the ruins of the farm many of them were killed. They lay in a row to the left of the place. In the chemical works those who had not escaped before the British were upon them surrendered at once.

The attack and capture of Gavrelle, which broke the Oppy line, was the best thing done on the left of the attack. This is important ground for future operations.

Hot Fighting at Guemappe.

Guémappe, to the south of the river, is the scene of the most severe attacks and counterattacks, and it is clear the enemy set a great price on this heap of bricks because of its position on the Cambrai road. Before this morning it had been the scene of fierce encounters, and today the Third Bavarian division, which had taken the place of the Eighteenth division, at whom they had jeered for losing so many prisoners in the recent battles, is at close quarters with the British, and round about the village there is deadly hand-to-hand fighting.

The trenches here are full of Germans and the enemy has sent up as supports the One Hundred and First Pomeranian Regiment, belonging to the Thirty-fifth Reserve Division, which also said ironical things to the Eighteenth Division, (now sent back broken.) But these Pomeranians no longer boast of their superior courage in the ordeal of battle, for this morning they surrendered in solid masses to the British in the neighborhood of Fontaine-les-Croisilles. For several days they had suffered under the British bombardment, and it so shook their nerve that as soon as the British troops advanced they came out of their dugouts in the support trenches—the front line was not held at all—and gave themselves up in blocks of 500 without any attempt to fight. On this ground between the Cojeul and the Sensée Rivers, where the advance was on a curved line following the shape of the rising ground, the British took at least 1,200 prisoners and a battery of field guns. It was the most successful episode I heard of in this day's battle.

It is fortunate in counting the price of battle that many of the British wounded were only lightly touched by shrapnel and machine gun bullets. I saw these walking wounded coming back, tired brave men who bore their pain with the most stoic endurance, so that there was hardly a groan heard among them. And again overhead the long-drawn whine of an approaching shell, a whistling Percy by name, but they paid no heed after their great escape from far greater peril.

They formed up in a long queue outside the dressing station, where the doctors waited for them, and where there was hot drink to be had. They were covered with mud, too weary and spent to talk. Outside in the sunlight waiting their turn to enter the dressing station, some men lay down on the bank in queer, distorted attitudes very like death and some there were hobbling with each arm round the neck of stretcher bearers or led forward blind gropingly. It was the whimper of these blind boys and the agony on their faces which was most tragic in all this tragedy, these and the men smashed about the face and head so that their eyes stared through white masks.

Near by were German prisoners standing against the sunlit wall, pale, sick, and hungry looking men, utterly dejected. A German airplane flew overhead on its way behind the British lines, shot at all the way by the anti-aircraft guns, but very bold. Kite balloons, white as snow clouds in the blue sky, stared over the battlefield, where the British troops are still fighting in the midst of great shellfire.

FIERCE RESISTANCE TO BRITISH ADVANCE

Hidden Machine Guns Pour Hail of Bullets Into Attackers—Frequent Counterattacks.

LONDON, April 23.—After a week's pause the British resumed their offensive this morning east of Arras on a front of about eight miles, from the region southeast of Vimy to a point north of Croisilles, capturing important German positions over a great part of the front, including the villages of Gavrelle and Guémappe, together with a large number of prisoners, not yet counted.

This second phase of the great battle of Arras is marked with the ferocious resistance of the enemy, who, with machine guns installed in the ruins of villages and at every possible point of vantage, poured a veritable hail of bullets into the advancing troops. The Germans also delivered many violent counterattacks during the day, resulting in heavy losses to them.

The capture of the village of Gaurelle and German positions south of that place as far as the River Scarpe is particularly important in view of the fact that these positions formed part of the so-called Oppy line defending the Hindenburg positions before Doual. This line is now broken.

On the right or south bank of the Scarpe the British cleared the eastern slope of the hill crowned by Monchy-le-Preux, and advanced on a wide front south and east of the village. Monchy commands the country for forty miles eastward. During the last ten days the Germans delivered at least a score of counterattacks against that position, against which they brought an ever-increasing gunfire. The desperate attempts to recapture it show how highly Monchy was regarded as a key position protecting the Drocourt switch line, which has not yet been fortified as strongly as the Germans would desire. Monchy has been one of the bloodiest spots the Germans have known, and when the British advanced from it in the early dawn today they had to pick their way over thousands of dead men in field-gray uniforms. It was estimated that 2,500 Germans were killed in one day's counterattacks, so closely were the Germans massed.

The fighting today was under fine weather and a chill northwest wind. The latter, however, dried the ground and gave the attacking troops the best going they had enjoyed this year. The bombardment of the new German positions which had been going on steadily for two days increased in intensity last night when the skies were lighted by the continuous flashes of the guns.

Airplanes fairly filled the air over the battle lines today directing the artillery and co-operating with the infantry. Yesterday British aviators brought down seven German observation balloons, six airplanes, and drove down fifteen others out of control. One airplane was shot down by the anti-aircraft guns. Seven British machines are missing.

The early official announcement of the battle follows:

We attacked at dawn this morning on a wide front on both banks of the River Scarpe. Fighting is proceeding and our troops are making satisfactory progress.

South of the Bapaume-Cambria Road we captured the remainder of the village of Trescault during the night and gained possession of the greater part of Havrincourt Wood.

The text of tonight's official report reads:

There was heavy and continuous fighting throughout the day on both banks of the Scarpe, and important enemy positions were gained by our troops. A marked feature of the day's operations was the frequent violent enemy counterattacks, in which he suffered heavy losses.

We captured the village of Gavrelle and the enemy's defenses for two and a half miles to the north of the village, as far as Roeux Cemetery.

On the right bank of the Scarpe our troops fought their way forward on a wide front south and east of Monchy-le-Preux and captured Guémappe.

The number of prisoners taken has not yet been ascertained, but is known to exceed considerably 1,000.

We also made progress southwest of Lens, in the neighborhood of the Souchez River.

There was great activity in the air yesterday, in which our aircraft were entirely successful. In the air fighting 37 German airplanes, brought down, crashed. Fifteen others were driven down out of control. In one engagement a hostile formation of eight machines was attacked by two of our airplanes, which brought down two hostile machines and drove down a third out of control.

Besides those destroyed in the air fighting, one German airplane was shot down by anti-aircraft guns. In addition, seven German kite balloons were destroyed yesterday. Seven of our machines are missing.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, describing the new British advance, says:

"We are not now up against a 'set pace' to reform the regular trench system, but are dealing with innumerable defense patches in the shape of machine-gun fortins, of little redoubts, and short traverses and saps running in various directions. Nowhere is there any regular tracing of trench works to barrage.

"For the present it must be a business of clearing out the widely burrowed enemy, which is being done with the least costly tactics by pounding every acre of the honeycombed ground rather than by attempting to rush positions in direct infantry attacks.

"I hear that many tanks have been in action and have given a fine account of themselves. The weather is all in our favor and our airmen are busy. It is too soon yet to get definite details of the extensive operations. However, we have taken over 1,500 prisoners and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

"While we got on well in places, we have not done quite so well in other places. That is all that can be said for the moment."

FRENCH BEAT OFF ATTACKS IN BELGIUM

Germans Repulsed at Several Points After Hard Fighting —Fail Also in Champagne.

PARIS, April 23.—The Germans today attacked the line held by the French in Belgium at several points during the day. The attackers in most cases were cut down by artillery or machine gun fire. Where they reached the French trenches they were met with cold steel and driven out of their positions after spirited hand-to-hand fighting.

The enemy also attacked in Champagne, endeavoring to drive the French from their new position on Mont Haut and other points on the ridge overlooking Moronvilliers. All these attacks broke down with considerable losses.

Along the Aisne the day was marked by heavy artillery exchanges and grenade fighting.

The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads:

In Belgium the enemy launched this morning several attacks at various points along our front, but these were completely repulsed by our fire. Some enemy groups which succeeded in penetrating our advance elements were driven out immediately after a hand-to-hand engagement. The German; left prisoners in our hands.

Between the Somme and the Oise our batteries effectively shelled the enemy organizations.

Between the Aisne and the Chemin des Dames we made new progress in the course of the day north of Sancy. The artillery fighting was particularly lively in the sector of Hurtebise Farm. Intermittent artillery actions occurred on the rest of the front.

On April 22 our pilots fought a number of aerial engagements, six enemy airplanes being brought down. One of our groups, composed of fourteen machines, last night dropped 1,740 kilos of projectiles on railway stations and bivouacs in the Valley of the Aisne.

The statement issued this afternoon follows:

There was very active artillery fighting last night south of St. Quentin and between Soissons and Rheims. East of Craonne a very violent German bombardment was followed by preparations to attack. Our batteries replied effectively and the enemy was not able to launch the attack.

In Champagne the Germans at 6 o'clock yesterday evening directed a strong attack against the salient northeast of Mont Haut. It was broken up by our artillery and machine-gun fire. The enemy renewed his efforts during the night on the ridges which we hold before Moronvilliers. The fighting was very spirited at some points, resulting everywhere to our advantage.

East of St. Mihiel and in the Woevre we repulsed two surprise attacks made by strong enemy detachments, one in the Ailly Wood, the other against the Calonne trench. In the Vosges an enemy attack south of the Ste. Marie Pass was without success.

OVER 1,200 PRISONERS.

One Correspondent Says Pomeranian Troops Surrendered in Hundreds

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, April 23, (via London.)—The battle of Arras, which has been smoldering for a week past, burst into flaming fury again today and is still raging tonight, with some of the heaviest fighting of the war in progress.

The sky is alight for miles with the flashes of guns, with star shells that spread a moonlight paleness over the battlefield, and with vari-colored rockets which flash signals to the opposing artillery. The cold east wind carries the echoes of the reverberating cannonade far back of the British lines.

The fighting today covered approximately an eight-mile front, from south of Vimy Ridge to a point well below Croisilles. At the north end of the attack the British swept over German fixed positions running almost due south from Lens, and captured long sections of German positions in front of the Hindenburg line and a great number of prisoners. More than 1,200 prisoners were counted in this sector late today, and others were still coming in. The largest number of prisoners was from the 141st Pomeranians, who surrendered in hundreds after very brief resistance. A battery of field guns was also taken.

Between Gavrelle and Croisilles the heaviest fighting occurred along both banks of the Scarpe and around Monchy-le-Preux. The Germans had brought up strong reserves to oppose a further British advance and had thrown in scores of new batteries of artillery. The fighting about Guemappe, due south of Monchy, was also extremely bitter.

The British advanced in nearly every instance from mere half trenches, where they had been lying for the past week awaiting the bringing up of artillery and the order to advance. The Germans opposite them had been digging at every possible opportunity, but they, too, were unable to construct more than sections of an unconnected trench, with machine guns concealed in every possible nook and corner.

The artillery preparation for today's attacks did not cover the ground and did not equal in intensity that of Easter Monday, when the first battles of Arras were launched. There had been what is termed a deliberate bombardment for two days, but nothing like the mass of fire which was concentrated to blow the Germans out of their old positions opposite the cathedral city.

ALL REPULSED, BERLIN SAYS.

Germans Assert British Offensive Has Failed, with Heavy Losses.

BERLIN, April 23, (via London.)—The new British offensive on the Arras front was repulsed today with heavy casualties to the attackers, according to the evening official communication issued by the War Office. The communication says:

On the battlefield of Arras today the new English assault broke down without success under very heavy enemy losses.

On the Aisne and in Champagne there have been strong artillery duels at intervals.

The earlier statement said:

Between Loos and the Arras-Cambrai Railway artillery firing continued Sunday. Northwest of Lens English thrusting troops penetrated our first line trenches on a width of 500 yards, but were driven back by a counterattack. The fire remained strong during the night. Early this morning after drumfire infantry fighting recommenced on a wide front.

Along the River Aisne and in Champagne artillery duels recurred with increasing violence from the afternoon onward. Hand grenade engagements occurred on the Chemin-des-Dames ridge. A strong French attack northwest of Ville-aux-Bois broke down with heavy losses.

CASUALTIES OF AMERICANS.

Morristown, N. J., Boy Among the Wounded, Rochester Boy Dead.

OTTAWA, April 22.—Casualties among Americans with the Canadian overseas forces, reported by the War Records Office tonight, were as follows:

Wounded—H. S. Diller, Ralston, Okla.; S. C. Stewart, Snohomish, Wash.; C. McGaw, Berkeley, Cal.; L. Matthews, Tampa, Fla.; R. Quigley, Monongahela, Penn.; C. M. Martin, Pawtucket, R. I.; L. Tucker, Richmond, Cal.; J. J. Sullivan, Morristown, N. J.; D. Lewis, Panola, Okla.; W. E. Keast, Stambaugh, Mich.; W. S. Blythe, Lincoln, Neb.; F. Bishop, Manchester, N. H.; H. L. Brown, address not given; F. W. White, Brooklyn, N. Y.; P. J. Merriman, San Francisco; W. C. Smith, Buffalo; G. D. Scott, Beverly, Mass.; C. W. Nuttall, Andover, Mass.; E. Ripley, Worcester, Mass., and J. J. Conway, New York City.

Presumed to have died, G. Purdy, San Francisco, Cal.

Died of wounds, W. H. Lockhart, Rochester, N. Y.

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SOCIALIST CHIEFS DIE ON TORPEDOED SHIP

Russian Democrats Abandon All Thought of Peace and Cry for Vengeance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—News of the sinking by a German submarine of the steamer Zara, with Russian emigrants aboard, has fallen like a thunderbolt in Russian Socialist circles. The Social Democrats had hoped that their appeal to the German proletariat would have had the effect of inducing the German Government to be lenient in its action toward Russia. The sinking of the Zara has dispelled the last hopes of all but the extremists. Among the victims was the well-known and popular Karpovich. The official organ of the Council of Labor Deputies says:

"This heavy blow right at the heart of the Russian revolution cannot pass without its effect. The revolutionary democracy must reply with a blow at the centre from which the torpedo was sent. The democracy must regard the murder of its leaders as proof that the rulers of Germany are base hypocrites, and their promises not to harm the cause of Russian liberty empty words. Democracy must remember that the attack of German absolutism on the handful of our champions of liberty shows that Germany will not hesitate to drown in blood any revolution until the horde of Romanoffs is again armed to raise its head and make a bid to regain the throne."

Since the revolution such words have not appeared in any labor paper.

The Council of Labor Deputies has issued a new declaration denying the rumors that the Russian proletariat seeks a separate peace with Germany, but strives for an international peace without annexation or indemnity.

News from the provinces shows that quiet and order are increasing daily. In Petrograd public opinion has become much calmer since the general conference of the Russian Councils of Labor and Soldiers' Deputies. The Workmen's Council is now working in full harmony with the Government.

Guns Very Busy on Belgian Front.

HAVRE, April 23, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement today:

At various points on the Belgian front the artillery fighting was resumed with greater activity than the preceding days. Around Het Sas there was spirited bomb fighting.

At various points on the Belgian front the artillery fighting was resumed with greater activity than the preceding days. Around Het Sas there was spirited bomb fighting.

AMERICAN FLIERS MISSING IN FRANCE

Sergeant Dugan of Rochester, N. Y., May Be Prisoner of the Germans.

PARIS, April 23.—Sergeant William Dugan, one of the American aviators with the French Army, is reported missing. Lieutenant William Thaw says that it is feared that Sergeant Dugan was one of two aviators who were seen to fall during a battle over the German lines. Dr. Edmund Gros, one of the organizers of the American squadrilla, thinks, however, that there is a possibility that the Sergeant was taken a prisoner or even landed in the British lines.

Sergeant Dugan was 27 years old and was born at Patchogue, L. I., but lived latterly in Rochester, N. Y. He enlisted in the Foreign Legion in September, 1914, and was transferred to the aviation service in October, 1915. He was known as an exceptionally skilled aviator.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 23.—William E. Dugan, Jr., the missing American aviator, is the son of William E. Dugan, a shoe manufacturer of this city. He has been in the French service since shortly after the outbreak of the war.

In May, 1916, he was injured in the fighting about Verdun, but recovered and returned to the front. He was transferred to the aviation service a short time ago.

William E. Dugan, Sr., said this morning that he had received no information concerning his son's disappearance. Another son, Charles H. Dugan, also in the service of the Allies, he said, had not cabled regarding the missing aviator.

GRAND HEADQUARTERS WITH THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE FRENCH FRONT, April 23.—Since its formation last year the American flying squadrilla, whose official designation is the "N 124," has undergone some changes of personnel. The new men, however, are living well up to the traditions of those who have passed through its ranks, some of whom have made the "great sacrifice" in advance in return for the help she gave to America during the Revolution, while others have had to retire owing to wounds or injuries.

By their daring and skill the young Americans have won not only the admiration of their French comrades, but also the wholesome respect of the German airmen opposed to them. Up to date at least thirty enemy machines are known to have fallen victims to the American squadrilla, and it is probable that more have been brought down over the German lines, but without certain proof of their destruction no credit is given to the aviator for these.

The members of the corps, which is purely a fighting unit, whose duty is the protection of observation and bombarding squadrillas, live together in their cantonment at the front more on the terms of clubmen interested in the same branch of sport than like a military body. In fact, the combination is known as the "Winged Club."

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GERMAN PLOT BARED IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Teutons and Carranzistas Conspired to Start Revolts in Five Republics.

AIMED AT UNITED STATES

Revolutions Designed to Keep Our Forces Engaged—Plans Laid in Mexico City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—From sources intimately familiar with Central American men and affairs there came to THE NEW YORK TIMES tonight the story of a German plot to initiate a string of revolutions in the five republics between Panama and Mexico—Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, and Salvador—in an effort to form a "United States of Central America." Some Central American Presidents were to be retained, others overthrown, and above them all was to be a sort of super-President in the person of Dr. Julian Irias of Nicaragau.

The plot was hatched in Mexico City between German agents, operating under the direction of Herr Eckhardt, the German Minister in the Mexican capital, and Carranzistas, and had it succeeded it would have occupied the serious attention of the Government at Washington.

The failure of the plot was due largely to the activity of Manuel Estrada Cabrera, President of Guatemala, whose Government was to be overthrown by the German and Carranzista movement. President Cabrera discovered the existence of the movement soon after a series of conferences were held in Mexico City last December and took steps which resulted in the facts becoming known to the United States Government and to certain Pan American leaders, and countermeasures were taken to thwart the movement.

As a result of these measures the movement, while backed with large funds, failed to enlist the necessary men with whom to start revolutionary expeditions from Salvador, as a base of incursion into Guatemala and Nicaragua. The presence of American warships in the Gulf of Fonseca, off the coast of Nicaragua and Salvador, also interfered with the conspiracy.

The State Department is, and has for some time been, familiar with the superstructure of the plot. And it was as a result of information reaching the Washington Government's ears that Dr. Irias, the Nicaraguan "liberal" leader, was arrested recently by Federal Government agents in New Orleans, although he was released on bail, and is now on a visit to Costa Rica, ostensibly to see his wife.

Irias was formerly a member of the Cabinet of ex-President Zelaya of Nicaragua, and was a candidate for Presidency of Nicaragua in the recent election. He was designated for leadership in the trouble-making projected for Central America with the super-Presidency of the proposed federated "United States of Central America" as his reward.

Herr Lehmann, the German Minister to Guatemala, is credited with being the master mind behind the plot. Through the activities of Minister Eckhardt in Mexico City, co-operating with Carranzistas and counting on the dislike of Carranza for Cabrera of Guatemala, as well as on dissatisfied elements in the populations of Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua opposed to the heads of those countries, President Cabrera, Francisco Bertrand, and Emiliano Chamorro—it was the ambition of the German plotters to develop a series of simultaneous revolutions so formidable and threatening as to divert the United States Government from using all its forces in the prosecution of war against Germany.

Analysis of the evidence reaching official and Central American circles in Washington does not inspire the belief in well-informed quarters that the Germans behind the plot expected to see the actual formation of a "United States of Central America." But they were willing to provide funds and intrigue in support of the Central American will o' the wisp as a temptation for those on whom they depended for aid in revolutions calculated to cause trouble for the United States.

Hoped to Align Colombia.

Part of the plan was to try to align Colombia in the plot, with the promise that the Republic of Panama—the lost Colombian province—might be given back to the Bogota Government, just as the Zimmermann plot contemplated the restoration to Mexico of her lost territory in what is now Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The plot failed before it reached Colombia. Investigation has failed to disclose that any Colombians were implicated, or that the Colombian or Panamanian Governments in any way were involved in the Teutonic plans.

The names of men well known in Central America alleged to have been involved in the plot have reached Washington, among them a member of the Cabinet of President Tinoco, former Minister of War in Costa Rica, who recently seized the reins of power by a coup d'etat; a Cuban Liberal interested in Mexican revolutions, a Salvadorean, and a Honduranean, both of whom have been recently in conference with Irias in New Orleans.

The plot reached the point where a Mexican gunboat was used in transporting German officers from Mexico City to the coast of Salvador with an airplane and radio plant apparatus, which were put together on Salvadorean territory. These were to be used in the proposed concerted attacks on Nicaragua and Guatemala from the Salvadorean base. The plot contemplated that at the proper moment the Carranza Government would find an excuse for sending troops against Guatemala from the north.

President Cabrera of Guatemala has a well-trained little army of 15,000 regulars and 15,000 reservists, and his army is strong in artillery. He was ready for an attack from either side, and, through confidential channels, sent word to the Wilson Administration that he was prepared to stand by the Washington Government through thick and thin if the revolutionary movement were undertaken. In their development of the plot the German agents traded on the antipathy of Liberal leaders in Cuba to the United States and their sympathy with the Carranza Government in Mexico, on the traditional suspicion existing between Salvador and Guatemala, as well as the known antipathy of Carranza and many of his followers to the Cabrera Government in Guatemala.

To Depose Three Presidents.

Cabrera of Guatemala, Bertrand of Honduras, and Chamorro of Nicaragua, slated for overthrow as Presidents, are all persona grata to the United States. General Chamorro, when Nicaraguan Minister at Washington, signed the treaty that gave the United States the right of way for a canal across Nicaragua, and for a naval base on the Gulf of Fonseca. There has been considerable agitation in certain Central American countries during the last six months in opposition to the action of Nicaragua in carrying out its treaty granting to the United States the concession of a naval base and canal route.

Under the guise of making a survey for the Gulf of Fonseca base, but in reality to protect its interests and for its mollifying effect upon the sea of German intrigue in Central America, the United States Government sent a warship to the Gulf of Fonseca under command of Admiral Caperton, who was suddenly transferred from Haitien and Dominican duty, for duty as commanding officer of the Pacific fleet.

The report has been circulated that President Tinoco of Costa Rica, who rode into power through the revolutionary coup, was approached with a proposal that if he concurred in the German project he would be supported by Germany in his retention of the Presidency, but that if he failed, his Minister of War would get it. This report lacks verification here. Tinoco has not been recognised by the Washington Government, but has been anxious for American support. It was rumored that he had declared war a few days ago against Germany to win American recognition. This is officially denied.

CHARGE FERRARA PLANS NEW CUBAN UPRISING

Menocal Officials Here Will Complain to Washington—Accused Denies He Is Plotting.

Complaint will be made formally to the State Department in Washington against the activities of persons in this country who, it is alleged, have been plotting to create another revolution in Cuba, according to an announcement here last night by the Republic of Cuba News Bureau.

A statement issued by the bureau said that the Cuban authorities had come into possession of a proclamation purporting to have been written by Dr. Orestes Ferrara, former Speaker of the House of Representatives of Cuba, who is now in this city, setting May 20 as the date for the proposed uprising.

The original proclamation is in Spanish, and a translation supplied by the News Bureau quotes Ferrara as expressing disdain for the revolutionists as "threw down their arms," and as saying: "I am positive that the Government at Washington will consider Menocal as a usurper after May 20 next."

Dr. Ferrara, when shown a copy, denied that he had written it and characterised it as "a base libel and a forgery." He then sent a letter to Miguel Coyula, his successor as Speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives, in which he said:

"I have been told that a story has been published in which it is alleged that a proclamation has been issued calling a new revolt. I pray that if the proclamation is attributed to me you will realize I am not capable of the insane idea.

"My conferees in the House who accuse me of having requested the United States to intervene in Cuba would do well to better inform themselves. This accusation is basely false. I do not expect in these moments of excitement full justice, but I am entitled to some measure of justice at least."

Dr. Ferrara said he was in New York on business when the recent outbreak occurred in Cuba, and that, inasmuch leaders of his party wired to him to care for their interests here as a lawyer, he did so "in a strictly legal sense."

GERMAN IN CHARGE OF MEXICAN ARTILLERY

Letter Shows That He Is in Communication with Berlin—New Harbor Guns Placed.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 23.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"The Providence Journal is in possession of a letter sent by Maximilian Klaus, a German Mexican General of Artillery in Mexico City, to his father, Herman Klaus, 30 Albrecht Strasse, Berlin. This communication was inclosed with correspondence from the Imperial German Consulate in Mexico City to the Foreign Office in Berlin, and the entire package was addressed under cover to Mr. F. Gersdorf, 5 Martensalle, Copenhagen, Denmark, and the outside envelope was indorsed by G. Schadt, 11 Broadway, New York.

"This communication from Klaus shows that he is practically in entire charge of the artillery operations under Carranza, and that he is in constant communication with German official authorities. The letter also discloses the fact that a number of new guns have been constructed and set up for harbor and coast defense, both in Vera Cruz and Salina Cruz, and that Klaus has recently been purchasing war material in the United States.

"On April 2 an Associated Press dispatch from Laredo, Tex., contained the statement that General Maximilian Klaus had begun recruiting a brigade of 3,000 Germans for the purpose of forcing hostilities with the United States troops in Chihuahua and Sonora.

"The communication is as follows:

Private Correspondence of the Director General of Military Industrial Establishments.

My dear Parents: Received your kind card of the 10th, 4:15, together with the two photographs of Rudi inclosed, which gave me very great pleasure. I have just been appointed Engineer General to the War Office, and now have all military factories under my control, with 25,000 workers and full responsibility to the nation. At the end of this month I am going to New York, U. S. A., to purchase various war materials, the choice of which depends entirely on my will and judgment. I am well, but suffer from time to time from my old wounds, which will probably be the death of me soon—however, this is a detail. I am on very friendly terms with the German Minister, and my wife and I have spent several evenings at his villa. I am the first honorary member of the powerful German colony and held in high esteem by all. Hermann is nearly 13 months old now, and is fat and chubby. A further addition to the family is expected in May.

I am sending you some photographs of the cartridge factory and of the gun foundry. I am not including any photographs of the other factories, as they are not so interesting. I have now been promoted to the rank of General and possess nine decorations and three high orders to wear in my buttonhole, and the Cross of Honor (Verdienstehrenkreuz) round my neck, which is somewhat more than our dear Rudi has got, though it is to be hoped that he, too, will rise higher. As soon as the European war comes to an end I shall be sent on a mission to Germany, and we will look forward to a happy meeting then.

I have not received your letters, as postal communication is only just being re-established. I will not refer to politics, and for this reason am not writing to Rudi, but you can certainly tell him that I will look him up at once on my journey after the war, with Elsie and the children. Please give my best greetings to Rudi, Willi, Elsie, and the two girls.

With heartiest greetings and a kiss, your devoted son, MAXIMILIAN,
General of Artillery and Engineer.

"Photographs as mentioned in letter are inclosed. The following is written in pencil on the back of the largest one:

My model of the 240 mm. guns for harbor and coast defence in Vera Cruz and Salina Cruz, Mexico, set up in the National Artillery Museum.

P. S.—Up to the present 16 guns have been constructed.

LANSING CONFIRMS BREAK WITH TURKEY

Constantinople Notified Our Embassy of Its Action on April 20.

BELLIGERENT ACTION LIKELY

Washington Expected to Recognize Revolted Arabs and British Protectorate of Egypt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Official announcement was made by Secretary Lansing today that Turkey had severed diplomatic relations with the United States Government. The Secretary's statement read:

"The Department of State is advised by a telegram from the American Embassy in Constantinople, dated April 20, forwarded through the Legation in Berne, that the Imperial Turkish Government on April 20 informed the Embassy that, as the Government of the United States had declared itself to be in a state of war with Germany, the Ottoman Government's ally, it found it necessary to severe its diplomatic relations with the United States as from that date.

"American interests in Turkey have been confided to the Swedish Minister."

The State Department will immediately give passports to Abdul Hak Hussein Bey, First Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires of the Turkish Embassy, and other members of the Embassy staff. A. Rustim Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, has been "absent" from his post since early in the war, when he gave offense by injudicious criticisms of President Wilson, and was ordered home by his Government.

Abram I. Elkus, American Ambassador at Constantinople, is now ill at his post with typhus, but will be permitted to remain in a hospital until he is able to leave Turkey.

Several important developments are expected to follow the severance of diplomatic relations with the United States by Turkey. Under the generally accepted principles of international practice, this country would be justified in viewing the Porte's action as formal adhesion by that Government to Germany's cause in her war with America, and the United States would be released from all obligations of neutrality respecting Turkey and the Entente Allies.

The course which the United States is expected to follow, and which would be injurious to Turkey, may include recognition by the United States of the British protectorate of Egypt, a recognition heretofore withheld because of the friendly relations existing between Turkey and this country; an announcement in favor of an independent Jewish State in Palestine, the character of the government to be republican; possibly recognition by the State Department of the Kingdom of Hedjas, composed of Arabs who rebelled against Ottoman rule successfully, and who are now co-operating with the British forces fighting the Turks in Palestine, with Jerusalem as their objective; publication of the consular and diplomatic reports to the State Department on the massacres and deportations of Armenians—reports which are declared by those who have read them to describe with extraordinary realism the horrors with which the Turkish crimes against an entire race were perpetrated. It is said that these reports are far more sensational than those edited for the British Government by Viscount Bryce, and that they were written by eyewitnesses, who happened to be the American officials.

BRITISH WORKERS FEAR EXORBITANT FOOD COST

Urge the Government to Buy Essential Imports and Commandeer Home Products.

LONDON, April 23.—The Workers' National Committee, representing a number of leading labor organizations, has made the following recommendations to the British Parliament:

"In the opinion of this committee, the real danger ahead is not so much that supplies will be reduced to a famine basis, but that foodstuffs will be allowed to be driven up to such prices that the well-to-do will satisfy their needs at the expense of the unprosperous, while additional profits will be afforded wholesale and retail traders.

"It therefore is imperative that the local authorities throughout the country immediately take in hand the organizing and distributing of the food supply in their respective areas; that the workers' organizations set up vigilance committees, and that the Government take the following measures:

"First—That purchase of all essential imported foodstuffs.

"Second—The commandeering of all home-grown products.

"Third—To place all such commodities on local markets under conditions which will secure the benefits of the Government's action to the consumer.

"Fourth—To regulate on an equitable basis the consumption of all foodstuffs whereof there is a shortage.

"Fifth—To sell bread during the war at 6 pence per four-pound loaf, any loss so involved to be met as part of the general cost of the war."

The committee demands that labor have representation on all local food control committees.

RED CROSS PROTESTS SINKINGS BY U-BOATS

Condemns Torpedoing of Hospital Ships—Sends List of Americans Interned in Germany.

GENEVA, Switzerland, April 23, (via Paris.)—The International Committee of the Red Cross has sent an energetic protest to the German Government against the torpedoing of English hospital ships, specifically against the sinking of the Asturias. The committee declares that it agrees to Germany's right to halt and investigate ships that may appear suspicious, but it denies that a ship may be destroyed under any circumstances without warning.

The committee has forwarded to Washington a list of American citizens taken off vessels sunk in the Atlantic who are still interned in Germany. The list includes men removed from the steamers Voltaire, Mount Temple, Georgic, Esmeralda, Bulgarian, and Czersk. They are held in prison camps at Dulmen, Karlsruhe, and Havelberg.

In the hospital ship protest to the German Government the Red Cross Committee wrote:

"The Imperial Government will assume a serious responsibility before the civilized world in persisting in a course contrary to the humanitarian conventions that it has itself solemnly undertaken to respect.

"The International Committee, whose right and duty it is to see that the principles of the Red Cross and the Geneva convention are respected, calls the most serious attention of the Imperial Government to the responsibility which it bears toward the civilized world in persisting in a decision contrary to humanitarian customs which it has solemnly agreed to respect.

"In the torpedoing of hospital ships combatants are not attacked, but beings who can make no defense—wounded who have been mutilated or bruised by bullets, women who have devoted themselves to the work of succor and charity, and men who have no weapons with which they can take away their adversaries' lives, but, on the contrary, attempt to conserve life and bring measure of alleviation to the suffering.

"Even if the correctness of the assertions of Germany were admitted, the International Committee holds that the torpedoing of a hospital ship cannot be excused. That is why, considering the rote of January in disagreement with the International Convention, the committee expresses the desire that this order be not applied in the future."

LONDON, April 23.—The American Commission for Relief in Belgium has learned that the relief ship Kongali has arrived in port and that it is expected that three-fourths of the cargo will be saved. All of the crew, except the second mate, were saved. The second mate is missing. Officers of the ship state that she was undoubtedly torpedoed, although a submarine was not seen. The attack, they say, occurred in the so-called free zone in a district where no mines have previously been encountered.

French to Put Germans on Ships.

PARIS, April 23.—"Contrary to all the rules of international law and humanity," says an official note issued by the Government tonight, "the Germans have announced that they have decided that they will torpedo all hospital ships without warning. Under these conditions the French Government gives notice that German prisoners will be embarked on these vessels."

An Amsterdam dispatch on April 21 reported that the relief ship Kongali had been sunk by a mine or a submarine, and that one member of the crew was missing. A later dispatch from Ymuiden stated it had been ascertained that the Kongali had not been sunk, but was being towed into port.

GERMAN DISCOVERS ANGLO-SAXON PERIL

Continued from Page 1.

Europe belongs to the Europeans. In the future the English Channel will divide Europe from North America. In the future there will be three rival economic blocs—the European Continent, the Anglo-Saxon world, and Asia under Japan's leadership. The South and Central American nations will in all probability refuse to serve as vassals to Anglo-Saxondom. With more than 200,000,000 consumers, the European bloc will easily hold its own against the Anglo-Saxon.

"If we reach an understanding with Russia, which would be followed by the gradual crumbling away of the other Continental Powers, we shall find ourselves on a fair road to economic union. In conjunction with the Spanish American republics and the Russian hinterland, extending far into Asia, we may defy any attempt on the part of Anglo-Saxondom to starve us in future and deprive us of the world's raw materials."

FORCE BERLIN MUNITION STRIKERS TO RETURN

Military Authorities Take Control of the Plant, Threatening Army Discipline.

COPENHAGEN, April 23, (via London.)—The German military authorities have taken control of the Deutsche Waffen und Munition Fabrik (German Weapon and Munition Factory,) the last important munition plant in Berlin whose employes remained on strike.

They ordered the workmen to return to work immediately, stating that unless they did so they would be mobilized and compelled to work at soldiers' wages. This ended the strike.

The plant is a large producer of rifles and cartridges.

An American who has just arrived here from Hamburg says that city last week was affected by the same strike movement as Berlin. A big demonstration led to lavish promises by the authorities, and even to the suspension of the card system for the day, during which it was possible to buy bread and, as far as they were available, potatoes. Now it is almost impossible, according to this American, to obtain these necessaries, even for the well-to-do.

He saw Albert Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, who has close relations with the German authorities, and confirms the report that Herr Ballin entertains an optimistic view of the possibility of an early peace.

Additional light is gradually being thrown upon the extent of the recent strike in Berlin by items appearing in the Berlin newspapers. Vorwärts, which previously denied explicitly, with other Berlin newspapers, that the big munition centre of Spandau, near Berlin, was affected by the strike, printed the following in Monday's edition:

"The lathe operators at Spandau, who are on strike, have decided to return to work. The big munition factories at Spandau are again working in full force. Partial strikes at the German Weapon and Munitions Factory and Ludwig Loewe's (an important establishment not previously mentioned) are ended. The Borsig plant is again in full operation, substitutes having been found for the women operatives not reporting."

Thus the strikes at Spandau, despite the denials of their existence, lasted for a full week.

BRITISH ATTACKING SAMARA POSITIONS

Drive Turks from Istabulat and Pursue Them Up the Tigris for Six Miles.

LONDON, April 23.—The Turks in Mesopotamia have evacuated the Istabulat position, on the right bank of the Tigris, ten miles below Samara, the War Office announces. They are now being attacked at a point six miles nearer Samara. The announcement follows:

During Saturday night the enemy evacuated the remainder of the Istabulat position, portions of which we had stormed and consolidated on the previous day. At daybreak Sunday our troops pressed on in pursuit, capturing some prisoners and one 5.9 howitzer.

The enemy was found occupying another position on the right bank of the Tigris about six miles further toward Samara, and at 7 o'clock on the evening of Sunday, when General Maude's telegram was dispatched, this position was being attacked.

As a result of an air fight on Sunday a new Halberstadt airplane was brought down. The pilot, who was the enemy's flying corps commander, was killed. The machine fell into our hands.

NEW WARSHIPS SUNK IN RAID

German Destroyers Lost Off Dover Were of the Latest Type.

AMSTERDAM, April 23, (via London.)—The Maandag Ochtenblad learns that both of the German destroyers which were sunk in the battle off Dover sailed from Zeebrugge and were of the newest type, with four funnels apiece. Two other destroyers were heavily damaged, and numerous wounded sailors were brought to Bruges on Saturday.

A squadron of eight vessels is said to have left Zeebrugge about 7 o'clock on Friday night. The greatest activity was apparent about the Belgian base yesterday and today, searchlights were being worked vigorously and rockets were going up at frequent intervals.

Schwab Offers His Plant to Nation.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Charles M. Schwab today offered to the Government the services of the Bethlehem plant in any way during the war. The offer was made to Secretary Daniels, on whom Mr. Schwab called and expressed a desire to co-operate with the Government in every way.

TO DROP WILSON'S ADDRESS

300,000 Copies Ready for Distribution on German Side of Lines.

PARIS, April 23.—Upward of 300,000 copies of President Wilson's war address to Congress are to be dropped over the German lines by French and American aviators. The text of the message, translated into German, has been delivered by the printers, and is now ready for distribution.

The dropping of the message is the result of an agreement between the French and American Governments.

Earl of Shannon Killed at Front.

LONDON, April 23.—Richard Bernard Boyle, seventh Earl of Shannon, has been killed in action. He was a Lieutenant of the Royal Fusiliers.

His son, the Hon. Robert Henry Boyle, who is 17 years old, succeeds to the title.

DRAFT ADVOCATES LEAD OPENING DAY

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tucky, a fellow-member of the Military Committee, asked:

"Is it not a fact that, whether we operate under the draft or the volunteer system in this bill, we will have the same safeguards? The department can reject a man under the voluntary system because he is indispensible to industry just the same as if he were selected."

"With this difference," Mr. Lunn commented. "Under the voluntary system a call for volunteers brings rushing to the place of rendezvous men by the thousands who under the draft system are not called away from their industries until the particular ones are wanted. That is the scientific way to do it, particularly when it is realized that in some industries the loss of a few men for a few days would have almost a crippling effect.

"I cannot bring myself to the position of believing that defense of the nation is a question of will. I say it is a question of obligation upon every citizen. I do not want to raise slackers up to take the place of the flower that is to be sacrificed. I say that the draft system would take every slacker and put him in the ranks, whether he wanted to go or not, exactly as you take every man and make him pay his debts if he is able, whether he wants to or not.

"I want to speak as dispassionately as I can of internal conditions. I am not casting any insinuations against any member of the House, but if I were a pro-German, if I were a hater of America and I wanted to put America before the world in a weakened condition, I would stand for the voluntary system, without the right of conscription at all. I would absolutely stand on that principle, because I believe that it would weaken our defense and make us the laughing stock, not only of our enemy but of our potential enemies."

Pro-Germans for Volunteers.

Representative Eagle of Texas, who followed Mr. Lunn, told of the thousands of letters which he said he had received asking him to support acts that would "embarrass this Government's foreign policy, which would help Germany, and would not help the Allies." Many of them, he said, told of fictitious mass meetings.

"The same petitioners are now signing their names to telegrams, post cards, form letters, and resolutions of imaginary societies in the United States asking me to cripple the efficiency of my President and my nation by an inefficient army of defense against Germany. I desire to say to the gentleman (Mr. Lunn) that I join him in being unwilling to do so."

Representative Crago of Pennsylvania appealed to the House to pass the Administration bill, but said he favored amendments to the bill to provide for territorial recruitment and extension of the minimum age limit, which were acceptable to the Secretary of War.

"Attempt to form this new force by a call for volunteers," he said "will mean failure, and we would have men volunteering who should remain at home for other patriotic duty in connection with war necessities. You would take from our communities the very best patriotic men and leave the slacker and shirker at home to mold public opinion and in some cases create a sentiment opposed to the Government."

It is possible that several supporters of Colonel Roosevelt's plan for a volunteer division will get into action. Several members have introduced resolutions seeking authority to raise such an army or demanding to know why the War Department will not permit the Colonel to raise it. One member has promised to introduce an amendment authorizing the Roosevelt Volunteers when general debate is ended.

SENATE MAY VOTE THIS WEEK.

Borah Almost Won by Wadsworth to Support of Draft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Senate today continued the debate on the Administration draft bill to the exclusion of other business.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, is determined to push the draft bill to a vote in the Senate this week, if possible, although he does not wish to curtail discussion unreasonably. Debate so far has not revealed many opponents who wish to speak and Mr. Chamberlain, probably Wednesday, will ask unanimous consent to fix a time for a final vote.

Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts and Mr. Wadsworth of New York—both Republicans—made the principal speeches for the bill in the Senate today, while Mr. Thomas of Colorado—a Democrat—spoke at greatest length in opposition.

"We must assume that it is more than probable that American forces will be sent to Europe," said Mr. Wadsworth. "We can't assume that peace will be declared meanwhile. Thousands of young men who want to volunteer are waiting to see what military policy will be adopted. This bill leaves the door open to voluntary enlistment. Men can enlist right now for the duration of the war, either in the regular army or the National Guard."

Senator Sherman suggested that, like President Lincoln, the present Executive should have called for volunteers immediately upon the declaration of war. Senator Nelson, a civil war veteran, said Lincoln's call was for State militia—not volunteers.

When Senator Wadsworth praised the War Department's policy of stimulating recruiting of present National Guard organizations and discouraging formations of new units, Senator Johnson of California asked if an effective American force could not be placed in Europe sooner by using both the volunteer and draft systems. The California Senator estimated that under the draft bill it might be a year before American forces would be in Europe.

"We're in war," said Mr. Johnson. "We want to fight—not with dollars alone, but with every force at our command. A very large number might volunteer immediately if called."

Senator Wadsworth said there was no comparison between the civil war times and present conditions.

"In 1861 both sides rushed volunteering," he said. "We have time now to build up a carefully constructed, effective army. Fortunately the United States, the British and American fleets protect us from invasion, giving us, thank Heaven, time to build a real army, avoiding the mistakes of other nations. We can thus show the world that we are to be effective in this war to its bitterest end."

"I still am unable to understand why, if we are going to fight, we shouldn't use every available means—the volunteer, draft, universal training, and the like," said Senator Johnson.

Senator John Sharp Williams interrupted to say that volunteers in the present war would not be inspired by violent emotions, as were those of the civil war.

"Our purpose is to adequately prepare an army to go to Europe," said the Mississippi Senator. "We wouldn't go to such pains merely to prevent invasion. We don't want to send our boys abroad to be murdered—untrained and unfit. Nobody expects Germany to invade us, except possibly from Mexico, through machinations with bandits."

Another and vital defect of the volunteer system, Senator Wadsworth said, was its certainty to provide "political" officers and not men qualified to command. He said to raise an army of 500,000 volunteers would throw down the bars to incompetent officering.

Although several Senators urged him to continue his address, and Senator Borah said Mr. Wadsworth was "rapidly dissipating his hereditary antipathy to conscription," the New York Senator concluded with a statement of the broad grounds for his advocacy of universal service, saying:

"Under the volunteer system the Government has to take nearly every able-bodied man who comes forward. That means that many are taken who would be of more value to the country in other tasks than those of the trenches.

"The Confederacy was wiser than the Federals in their military policy in the civil war. They took up conscription a year earlier than we, not only because they needed men, but because military leaders formulated their policy. The comparative success of the Confederacy in the first years of the war was due to this wiser military policy—in part of course; in part, too, to their being on the defensive.

"The burdens of this war should fall equally on everybody capable of bearing that burden. We should not only be just and democratic in the selection of service, but we should so contrive our defensive system that it would be employed in the most efficient way. That is why we advocate selective draft—selection of the best material for the particular duty.

Senator Thomas contended that conscription was neither democratic nor necessary.

"It is repugnant to the spirit and principles of democratic, popular government," he asserted. "I deny that the volunteer system is a failure. Until it is proved so we should not resort to conscription."

The Colorado Senator declared the draft was a failure for the Confederacy, and Senator Vardaman of Mississippi interrupted to say it had been a failure everywhere.

Senator Fall told how volunteers were called in New York during the civil war to suppress anti-draft riots.

BILL FOR ROOSEVELT DIVISION.

Senator Harding Introduces Amendment to Draft Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Senator Harding of Ohio, who was Chairman of last year's Republican Convention that rejected Colonel Roosevelt as a Presidential candidate, today introduced an amendment to the Draft bill designed to make it possible for the Colonel to raise a volunteer division.

The amendment does not mention Colonel Roosevelt, but provides that the President may raise not more than three divisions of volunteers. A restriction that no unit smaller than a division shall be accepted for Federal service practically limits the entire amendment to Colonel Roosevelt, as he is believed to be about the only man not in the army who could raise a force as large as a division. A division is more than 20,000 men. The amendment has not yet reached a vote.

Texas Senate Favors Conscription.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 23.—President Wilson's policy of selective conscription was indorsed today by the State Senate by a vote of 21 to 2. A resolution was also adopted urging the President to stop the use of foodstuffs for the manufacture of intoxicating liquors until peace is assured.

BOND BILL GOES TO THE PRESIDENT

Continued from Page 1.

immediate needs of the French Government.

On behalf of Great Britain, it is expected, that Lord Cunliffe will place before Secretary McAdoo facts as to her most pressing financial problems. As soon as a definite idea is obtained of the needs of the chief Entente Governments the tentative program will be placed before President Wilson and the Cabinet for approval, probably by Tuesday of next week.

An approximate idea of the immediate requirements of Great Britain, France, and Russia, it is understood, had been obtained from representatives of those Governments prior to the arrival of the British Commission. Lord Cunliffe, it is believed, will amplify details already in hand, and possibly speak, in an unofficial capacity, for other countries than his own.

Belated subscriptions to the $200,000,000 issue of Treasury certificates to expire on June 30, the first issue to be made under the war finance measure, reached the Federal Reserve Banks today and in a few instances were received at the board headquarters here. The issue is largely oversubscribed. The amount of the oversubscription probably will not be ascertained until Wednesday. It is likely that the original $200,000,000 issue will be extended to cover the full amount of subscriptions offered by the banks

ASKS, BANKERS' VIEWS.

McAdoo Invites Suggestions as to the Bond Flotation.

C. E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company, returned yesterday from Washington, where he had a talk with Secretary McAdoo regarding the distribution of the Government's bond issue. Mr. Mitchell said that he was not at liberty to discuss his conversation with the Secretary, but remarked that he had left Washington "very much encouraged."

It is understood that Mr. McAdoo has invited other bankers to submit their views concerning the flotation of the bond issue and that a number have already transmitted memoranda.

At the Federal Reserve Bank of New York it was said yesterday that subscriptions to the $200,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness had been received from individual investors, in addition to those received from banks, trust companies, and banking houses, but officials would not give out any figures indicating the volume of subscriptions, saying that the data would have to come from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Maine's Bonds Oversubscribed.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 23.—Maine's first issue of war loan bonds has been oversubscribed by more than $1,100,000. Joseph W. Simpson, the State Treasurer, said tonight that the small subscribers were to be taken care of first for the full amounts. The bonds are exempt from taxation at 4 per cent.

West 9th Street Terminal Warehouse Co. Cleveland, Ohio.
Albert M. Allen & Co. Archts. & Engrs.
Fulton & Taylor, Cons. Archts.

"Turner for Concrete"

To have earned the unqualified commendation of this client despite freight embargoes, foundation difficulties, strikes, winter weather, and the notoriously difficult conditions in Cleveland in 1916 tells its own story.

TURNER Construction Co

72nd Street at Fifth Avenue

J. E. R. Carpenter, Architect.
Waterproofing & Construction Co., Waterproofing Contractors.

THE beautiful Fifth Avenue apartment houses protected by our products contain the same materials as the smallest residences throughout the land.

Because of scientific merit and true economy our products have achieved nation-wide use.

A. C. HORN CO.
Long Island City
WATERPROOFINGS
DAMPPROOFINGS
TECHNICAL PAINTS

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

MEN'S SUITS

Correctly cut to meet the requirements of good taste. In every detail of workmanship and finish exceptional.

The "Saxon"
$20 and $25
A popular model for spring and summer

Quarter and half-lined
Plain and patched pockets

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-568 and 560 Fifth Avenue 45th and 47th Sts.

DIRECT ATTENTION TO—

Tailored Frocks—at $50, $65, $75.
Charming Afternoon Gowns—at $65 and $75.
Evening Gowns, $95, $125. Dance Frocks, $55, $75.
Street and Motor Coats—at $50, $65, $75.
Capes and Cape Coats—at $50, $75.
Fashionable Satin Capes—$95
Tailored Suits—at $50 and $75.
Misses' and Small Women's Suits—$45.
Three-piece Tailored and Costume Suits—$95 and up
Street Hats at $20. Dress Hats at $28.
Duplicates of latest importations and original Gidding designs.

Your Right-Hand Trousers Pocket, Attention!

AMERICANS have a congenital distaste for cheap things — cheap food, cheap furniture, cheap clothes. In the colloquialism of the curb—"Forget it!"

An article of Standard Quality, like a Stein-Bloch Suit, is Positive Economy. You get, proportionately, twice as much for what you pay.

$20 to $45 are my prices for a Stein-Bloch Suit or Topcoat, with dollar-most intrinsic value to your right-hand trousers pocket.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

Manhattan Shirts In Their Full Assortments of Spring and Summer Fabrics

Conducting the largest retail haberdashery business in America, and dealing daily with many thousands of the best dressed men of Manhattan, it is but natural that these stores should present the most complete assortments of Manhattan Shirts in this country.

The Spring and Summer offerings present a lavish opportunity for selection, from many special Manhattan weaves of cottons, silks and silk mixtures.

All Manhattan fabrics are thoroughly tested and are guaranteed fast in color, while the standard of wokmanship and the smartness of cut of Manhattan Shirts are recognized throughout the world. Prices, $1.75 to $10.

Weber and Heilbroner
Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 773 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

RUIN FOR GERMANY IF SHE CONFISCATES

Collapse of Nation the Only Result if Such a Policy Were Adopted.

HER HUGE DEBT BURDEN

Country's Real Situation Disclosed by Study of Her Loans and Their Wide Distribution.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

TWENTY-FOURTH ARTICLE.

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Confiscation is a big and terrible word, but it seems to roll easily off the tongues of many persons when they begin to discuss the financial situation of Germany today. It is to be remembered, however, that the persons who use this word so glibly are very seldom Germans. Nor are they usually well informed about recent events in Germany, although among the men of my acquaintance who do have information about German conditions the one in best position to know what he is talking about is the one whom I have heard suggest the possibility of confiscation with the least show of incredulity.

Sometimes the suggestion takes another name to cover the same idea, and calls it repudiation. What is meant, obviously, by either or both is that when Germany's war debt becomes so huge that she cannot longer make pretense of paying the interest on it she shall give up the effort, and either confiscate the evidences of her debt—seize the billions of bonds she has issued—or repudiate the debt. It all amounts to exactly the same thing in the end.

In a previous letter I pointed out the enormous total to which Germany's war debt has now mounted, and the appalling rate at which it is now increasing. It is growing now faster than ever before, not only because the huge interest charge is of itself constantly accelerating the rate of increase, but because the daily expenditures on account of the war are steadily mounting. And it is not only the national debt that is thus increasing. The great cities and smaller municipalities also are struggling under constantly heavier loads in their efforts to help the National Government. The experience of Berlin is a complete illustration, where the sums necessary to meet the rent for families of soldiers have grown from less than a quarter of a million marks a month to more than two millions a month. In Berlin, also, the direct allowance from the municipality to families of soldiers was only a million and a quarter marks in the first month of the war, but in the last month of 1916 it had grown to nearly fourteen millions.

So, all over the empire, as well as in the case of the national government itself, this terrible burden has grown to staggering proportions. Partisanship and prejudice have now naturally affected the minds of most persons, so that it is almost impossible to consider any phase of the war impartially. But even with the utmost disposition to be entirely fair to Germany and to credit full sincerity to the explanations, arguments, and contentions of her financial authorities and other partisans, it is extremely difficult to see how it is going to be possible for her to continue piling up this war debt, with its colossal load of interest, much longer.

It is suggested, of course, and not infrequently, that there is subterfuge of one kind or another in the payment of the interest charges on this loan even now. The financial authorities of Germany told me that the interest was met first by appropriations from current revenues—that is, from revenues raised under the ancient system of peace; that, in the second place, general war taxes had been levied, part of the proceeds of which went to meet this constantly swelling interest bill, and that a third and very productive interest-meeting measure was the special tax on war profits. But no figures were given me in illustration of the workings of these three methods of meeting interest charges, and my questions were answered only in generalities.

So also the insinuation or charge of subterfuge was always in generalities, and no one whom I met in Germany professed to be able to give any detailed information on the matter, however positively and definitely he might assume to speak on the general charge. This assertion has the advantage that the method of meeting the interest most often alleged is easy of immediate accomplishment. It is simply that of paying the interest out of the proceeds of loans. Of course, that does not really pay the interest. It merely postpones payment and piles up more debt. But it is an interesting fact that in discussion of Germany's debt situation these three suggestions constantly come up—confiscation, repudiation and payment of interest out of loans.

The effect upon Germany and the Germans of confiscation and repudiation would be the same. They will be equally disastrous, whichever is attempted, or if either is. The official statements of the subscriptions to the different war loans furnishes the complete picture of what would happen in Germany if ever the Government undertakes to get out of its terrible debt difficulty by confiscation or repudiation. Such action will be confession of collapse that will do more to bring on the much-talked-of revolution than any other conceivable event.

The German financial authorities assert that there were 1,177,235 subscribers to the first war loan, that of September, 1914, in the opening days of the war. The proceeds of this loan were 4,481,000,000 marks, including subscriptions from soldiers and oversea countries. The second loan more than doubled the amount received, and increased the number of subscribers to 2,694,063, the proceeds being announced as 9,106,000,000 marks. Enthusiasm for German achievements was growing when the third loan was issued. It was the most successful of all in producing funds, the total being 12,163,000,000 marks, furnished, according to the financial statements of the imperial authorities, by 3,966,418 subscribers.

For the fourth loan the number of subscribers increased to 5,279,645, but the total proceeds fell off to 10,768,000,000 marks. This loan was a great popular success, and the official statement asserts that there were 2,406,118 subscriptions in sums under 200 marks, or less than $50 each, with approximately another 1,000,000 subscribers who took from $75 to $100 each.

The fifth loan, which was floated last September, produced less cash than the fourth and had about 1,500,000 fewer subscribers. Those who took the bonds numbered, according to the official statement, 3,809,976, and the total of their subscriptions was 10,699,000,000 marks.

The total of all these loans is roughly 47,000,000,000 marks. Officials of the Reichsbank have compiled figures showing that subscriptions made by or through the Reichsbank accounted for 2,759,000,000 marks; that subscriptions made by or through other banks and bankers aggregated 28,197,000,000 marks; that savings banks on behalf of themselves or their depositors subscribed for an aggregate of 11,032,000,000 marks; that life insurance companies took 1,690,000,000 marks; co-operative societies, formed for this purpose after the outbreak of the war and taking no part in the first loan, subscribed for 2,724,000,000 marks, and that the postal savings banks, which did not subscribe to the first loan, turned in subscriptions for the other four loans aggregating 584,000,000 marks.

This is a good many figures to put into one letter, but it is the most important phase of German conditions today, and without consideration of these figures it is hardly possible to gain a clear conception of Germany's situation. These figures are put out by the officials of the Reichsbank, the highest authorities on financial matters in Germany. I know they are rejected and scouted at by certain financial and diplomatic representatives of the allied enemies of Germany, and that in particular the statement of the number of subscribers to the different loans is asserted to be grossly exaggerated. But it seems to me that they must be considered as fairly accurate, and that in any event they proceed from a much better source of information regarding Germany than the assertions of Germany's avowed enemies.

On the basis of these figures suppose Germany undertakes confiscation of her war debt. She strikes at once at millions of her most loyal subjects. What happens to those three millions who subscribed to the third loan in sums under 500 marks? The savings of her poor, the incentive of her thrift, are destroyed. It is all very fine to talk about the astonishing loyalty of the German people. It is astonishing, and all that, but under such circumstances not even German loyalty would stand the strain.

But those three millions would be only the starters. The figures show nearly 40,000,000,000 marks subscribed through savings and other banks. The capital and deposits of such institutions would be wiped out by confiscation or repudiation, and every stockholder or depositor would be hit. The insurance societies also have turned their assets into Government bonds. What would happen to the man whose life or house was insured in one of those companies? What would become of the co-operative societies that raised nearly 3,000,000,000 marks for war loans?

It doesn't require very much consideration of these figures to demonstrate that the first result of confiscation by Germany will be such a state of collapse in the nation that any further continuance of the war will be absolutely out of the question. Germany will be bankrupt in every sense of the word when she undertakes such a desperate measure, and there need be no further fear of her ambition or her militarism.

$10 FOR MISUSE OF FLAG.

Truckman Fined for Tying Emblem to Rear of Lumber Wagon.

It cost John Forti, an Italian truckman, $10 yesterday for insisting on driving through the streets with an American flag tied to the end of a long piece of lumber which protuded from his cart. Ordinarily a red rag is used in such instances.

Forti, who lives at 75 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, was driving on Duane Street when several women bystanders noticed the flag. They asked him to remove it, but he became obstinate and refused. One of the women, who would not give her name, followed Forti until she met a policeman. She called the patrolman's attention to the flag and Forti was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. He told Magistrate Handy, in the Tombs Court, that he didn't intend to cast disrespect upon the flag and declared that he was a loyal American. He said that one of his helpers must have tied the flag to the lumber. He was committed to the Tombs in default of a fine of $10, which Magistrate Handy imposed.

Florida Senate Favors Suffrage.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 23.—The Florida Senate by a vote of 23 to 7 late today passed a joint resolution to submit the equal suffrage amendment to the voters in 1918. The resolution goes to the House for consideration.

CHINESE FORCES CLASH.

Hot Fighting at Cheng-tu — Many Houses Burned.

CHENG-TU, China, April 23.—Fierce fighting has broken out in the streets here between the Sze-chuen and Yunnan troops. The outbreak is the climax of the friction between the two parties, which has steadily increased since the Yunnanese forces entered Cheng-tu in April last. The direct cause of the clash was the attempt of the military governor of Sze-chuen, who is a Yunnanese, to disband the provincial troops and strengthen his grip on the province.

The fighting started on Wednesday night and continued all the next day and night. Many houses were burned and trenches and barricades were constructed by both parties. The British, French, and Japanese Consuls, at much personal risk, have succeeded in arranging an armistice, but the situation is still critical. All foreigners are safe so far.

Cheng-tu is the capital of the Province of Sze-chuen, which lies directly north of the Province of Yunnan, in the southwest of China. Cheng-tu is one of the largest and most important cities of China. Its population is estimated at 800,000 and it is the seat of eight American and British missions, with a personnel of fifty-two men and sixty-eight women.

When Yuan Shih-kai had himself proclaimed Emperor a year ago the Province of Yunnan revolted and sent an army against Sze-chuen, which remained loyal to the quondam President. Since that time Yunnan has been the headquarters of the revolutionary propagandum which has kept southern China in a constant ferment.

Prof. Van Dyck Resigns.

NEW BRUNSWCK, N. J., April 23.—Professor Francis C. Van Dyck, for fifty years head of the department of physics at Rutgers College, resigned today. Because of ill-health he will give up his chair on June 30. The was made a professor emeritus by the Trustees.

RUSH TO JOIN OFFICERS' CORPS

Continued from Page 1.

to be obtained by the first draft, provide for fourteen such camps, each limited to 2,500 men. If this maximum is reached there will be an even 35,000 men in training. There are about 9,000 men in the Reserve Officers' Corps, and most of them are expected to attend the training camps. Other applications have just begun to come in. The various department headquarters are still working through the papers of men who took examinations for reserve commissions and they have not yet had much time to devote to applicants for the camps.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 23.—The New England contingent of reserve officers is limited to 2,500, and, judging from the applications at headquarters today, it will be easy to obtain this number. The officers on duty there were rushed all day by hundreds of applicants. College men and young business men free from family responsibilities were in the majority. The number accepted was not given out.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 23.—Judging from the rush to enroll for the officers' training camps, the Government will have little difficulty in this district in finding men. At the headquarters of the Military Training Camps Association it was estimated that 400 application blanks were issued today. The contingent from Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and the southern part of Pennsylvania, which will go to Fort Niagara, is limited to 2,500 men. It was necessary to stop receiving applications for a couple of days, until revised blanks shall be received.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 23.—A greatly augmented office force has been working twenty-four hours a day under Colonel Arthur Thayer, handling applications for the reserve officers' training camp, which have been coming in at the rate of 500 a day since the plan was announced. There are 3,000 applications for reserve commissions as a starting basis, and it is expected that not fewer than 5,000 men will be enrolled in the Central Department.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 23.—Applicants for enrollment in the officers' Summer training camp have already numbered about 1,500, and it is expected the camp will open in May with 2,500 men.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 23.—Approximately 100 applicants have sought admission here to the reserve officers' training camp, and the number is expected to reach 200 before the end of the week. Recruiting offices in other Louisiana cities will furnish 200 other college-trained men, making a total of about 400 men the State will supply.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 23.—Enrollment in the Officers Reserve Corps training camp, which will open at the Presidio, May 8, is proceeding as rapidly as the various recruiting officers throughout the Western Department can enroll the men. More than a thousand men have already qualified. The Western branch of the National Military Training Camps' Association asserts that it has 5,000 eligibles on its mailing list, most of whom are expected to enroll.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 23.—Because application blanks are not due in Baltimore until tomorrow no formal applications for the officers' reserve corps training camp have been taken here. About 150 of the 300 men who went to Plattsburg have told the Maryland League for National Defense that they wish to go to the camp, about 450 of 600 men being instructed at Johns Hopkins University also have stated that they will apply, and the sixty noncommissioned officers of the National Guard have asked for the blanks. In addition 75 to 100 other Marylanders intend to enroll.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 23.—Secretary William Frew of the Pittsburgh Military Training Association said tonight that 140 members had applied for the Summer training camp at Plattsburg.

MAY PUT COAST SHIPS IN FOREIGN TRADE

Continued from Page 1.

loss to the German mercantile marine would be increased by 676,000 tons.

Experts, basing their opinion upon reliable statistics and upon official knowledge of the state of the shipbuilding industry in Germany since the commencement of the war, asserted today that Germany would be unable for many years to resume her place in the commercial world. The United States has the opportunity of emerging from the war second only to Great Britain, and the very necessity of this country's participation in the conflict may compel America to take that place.

Germany's merchant shipping, based upon the tonnage and number at the beginning of the war, and upon losses since, is disposed of as follows: Lost by mines or torpedoes, 152 vessels, representing a tonnage of 452,000; retained or captured by enemies, 267, with a total tonnage of 807,000; in the United States and neutral harbors, 621, with a total tonnage of 2,341,000; in home ports, 490, of 2,419,000 tons.

Reckoned in percentages, Germany has lost through destruction from mines or torpedoes 7.1 per cent. of her merchant ships; 14.1 per cent. are held by the enemy and are being made the most complete use of; 43 per cent. are in the ports of the United States, Cuba, Panama, and neutral countries, and 35.8 per cent. are still at home.

American Consuls who have come here from Germany reported that the stories of tremendous activity in German shipyards have been exaggerated. They asserted that the shipbuilding industry in Germany, so far as merchant vessels are concerned, has been stagnant since the first year of the war. There have appeared in many German newspapers and trade journals, they said, very optimistic accounts of the tonnage being turned out from German yards, but these accounts mostly represent what was desired to be done and what was projected rather than what was actually being accomplished.

Facing the prospect a wholly inadequate amount of tonnage presents to her as a post-bellum problem, Germany is confronted also by the cold fact that English shipyards are working at capacity on merchant bottoms and are turning out vessels at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a year. The American yards have not yet reached capacity, but when they do, within a very few months, they are expected to exceed the British output. Both the British and American merchant ships will be standardized, and the types will run from 1,000 to 5,000 tons gross. It is with these ships, protected by destroyers as the most deadly foe of the submarines, that the United States and the Entente nations hope to defeat the U-boat campaign. The deficiencies in the case of vessels of this type, in the opinion of experts, are chiefly the fact that there is not enough timber properly dried and of the most desired kind on the market, and the further fact that, being of wood, they may more easily be destroyed by gunfire from the submarines.

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PHONE 5900 MAIN

Sail, Canoe, or Motor Boat At 16 MOUNTAIN LAKES RESIDENTIAL PARK

Every Aquatic Pleasure for the Taking

Twin lakes, a mile long by three-quarters of a mile wide, connected by Venetian waterway, offer residents of this established community unusual advantages for boating, bathing, and fishing. These lakes lie in centre of property available to all residents. Here, winter and summer, life is ideal. Summer temperature 10 to 15 degrees cooler than elsewhere.

Tel. 1523 Cort. for available homes at remarkable prices and terms.

PUBLICITY SECRETARY OF MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.
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USE OF WEALTH.

To students The Annalist offers a variety of subjects on every phase of economics. Every Monday. 10 Cents—$4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

An Asset to Any Building

The lighting fixtures in the apartment or house inspected for rent or purchase often reflect the character and grade of other materials used.

Builders will be interested in the luxurious appearance and extremely moderate cost of fixtures created of

VANCO-BRONZE
THE NEW METAL
The Mitchell Vance Studios
294 Madison Ave., N.Y.
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W. & J. SLOANE

Quality Reproductions of ANCIENT CHINESE RUGS

The designs of the old Chinese Rugs are not merely applications of ornament arranged to please the eye, but each color-combination and symbol have an appropriate meaning and purpose in the philosophy and religion from which they emanate.

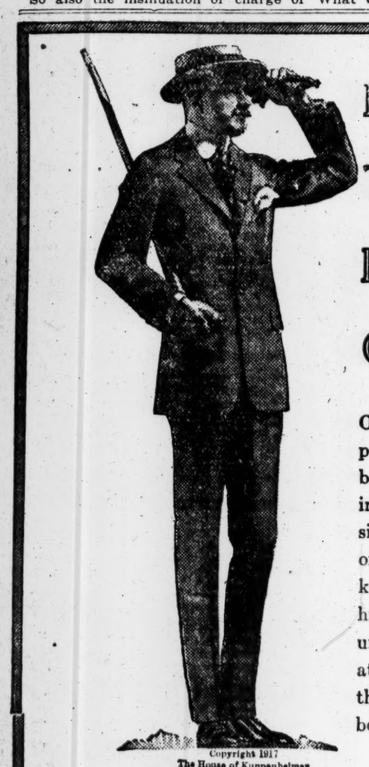
We have in stock and are also prepared to make to special order Rugs which, in their exquisite designs and soft colorings, have practically all the charm of the antique Chinese Rugs, being reproduced by hand in Oriental weaves perfectly adapted to use under modern conditions.

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

"When good fellows get together" they meet at the home of the man who serves

Club Cocktails

They harmonize with happiness and each round calls for another



More Than Half a Century

Of clothes-making experience — and the brains, the energy, the initiative and the persistence of a long line of master clothes makers with the very highest ideals and an unswerving determination to adhere to those ideals are in and behind

Copyright 1917 The House of Kuppenheimer

Kuppenheimer Clothes $20 to $40

Made for men and young men who appreciate actual clothes quality and value—which is saying much indeed at this particular time when ordinary clothing is more ordinary than ever.

We in the Brill Stores, with a record of thirty years of big-value-giving behind us, have no hesitancy in saying that Kuppenheimer style, Kuppenheimer quality and Kuppenheimer service will prove a distinct revelation to men who have never worn them.

Brill Brothers

1456 Broadway, Broadway, at 49th Street
279 Broadway, 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
47 Cortlandt St., 791 Broad St., Newark
44 East 14th St., 125th Street, at 3d Ave.

The Kuppenheimer House in New York, Brooklyn and Newark.
Come In or Write for New Spring Style Book.

Fair List Prices Fair Treatment

GOODRICH SILVERTOWN CORD TIRES

Mark the SIZE of Silvertown Cord

UNDER the skin there are but THREE tires:

FABRIC, swathes of Canvas.

THREAD WEB, a *five to seven ply MASS* of STRINGS.

And *CABLE CORD*, here laid bare to your sight, found ONLY in Silvertown, the original patent-protected cord tire.

Note the *thick*, sturdy SIZE of Silvertown CABLE-CORD. It is 45 to 96 times *heavier* than *WEB THREADS* and a *thousandfold stronger. Strong enough to swing the weight of a man.*

Three to four *threads* with all AIR in them *replaced* with RUBBER are twisted while warm into a SILVERTOWN UNIT CORD; and fifteen to twenty-four UNIT cords are twisted into a CABLE-CORD.

A perfect welding of cord and rubber—*40 PER CENT RUBBER*—this CABLE-CORD keeps cool no matter how fast the automobile speeds.

Though Silvertowns, trade-marked with the Red-Double-Diamond, cost more than ordinary tires, you can not afford to be without their *greater comfort* and *ultimate economy.*

10 Silvertown Cord X-cels

1. Increased engine power.
2. Smoother riding.
3. Fuel saving.
4. Speedier.
5. Coast farther.
6. Start quicker.
7. Easier to guide.
8. Give greater mileage.
9. More resistive against puncture.
10. Repaired *easily* and *permanently.*

Where You See This Sign Goodrich Tires are Stocked

The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio

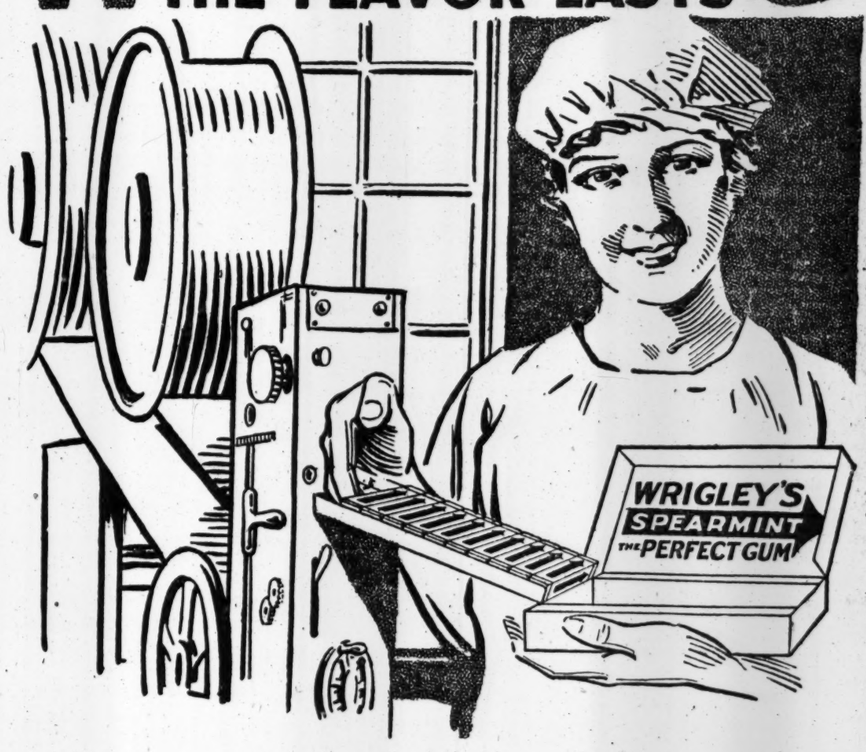
Also Makers of the Famous Fabric Tires, *Goodrich Black Safety Treads*

Local Address, 1780 Broadway. Tel. Col. 8700. Ask Your Dealer for Them

"SILVERTOWNS MAKE ALL CARS HIGH GRADE"

WRIGLEY'S

THE FLAVOR LASTS

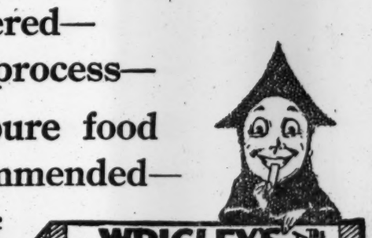


Made by machinery—filtered—safe-guarded in every process—

Factories inspected by pure food experts and highly commended—

Contented employes, of whom perfection is the pride—

Such is WRIGLEY'S—the largest selling gum in the world.



WRAPPED IN UNITED COUPONS

QUALITY—FLAVOR—LASTING GOODNESS

"After every meal"

706

PLANS ARMY OF BOYS FOR WORK ON FARMS

Department of Labor Undertakes to Mobilize 1,000,000 Youths for Food Emergency.

FARMERS TO AID HOUSTON

Pledge Their Support to Measures for Controlling Supplies—Hoover's Work Is Outlined.

WASHINGTON, April 23. — Carrying out the Government's program to safeguard the nation's food supply, the Department of Labor announced today that it had undertaken the mobilization of a million boys throughout the country as active farm workers for the Summer. An organization will be formed to be known as the United States Boys' Working Reserve. Its operations will be directed from Washington by William Edwin Hall of New York, President of the Boys' Club Federation, called here by Secretary Wilson for the task.

The plan contemplates the establishment of enrolling stations in every city in the country. Boys from 15 to 19 years of age would be organized in squads under proper supervision, and with adequate equipment would camp on farms wherever their services were needed during the season.

Congress took up the food problem today in public hearings by the Senate Agriculture Committee, at which Secretary Houston set forth the Administration's food control program. At the same time the Federal Trade Commission, directed by President Wilson to investigate with the Department of Agriculture the causes of high food prices, asked all State Governors to send representatives to Washington on April 30 for a conference.

Two announcements of the day bearing on the food situation were a definition of the duties to be performed by Herbert C. Hoover as Chairman of the Food Committee of the Council of National Defense and the statement that William J. Bryan would tour the West to help spread the Department of Agriculture's appeal for increased food production. Mr. Hoover, it was said, would advise as to the best means of assisting the Allies to meet their food needs and would assist State agencies and communities in meeting their food problems.

Appearing with Secretary Houston before the Senate Committee were the representatives of the farmers' organizations. Aside from the wheat and potato crops there had been no indicated shortage of staple foodstuffs, the Secretary told the committee. The nation needs for its normal domestic requirements about 640,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, he explained, including 80,000,000 bushels for seeding purposes. That amount, he said, was about the year's crop. Last year the nation had a "carry-over" of about 170,000,000 bushels of wheat. From July 1, last, until March 1, last, the amount exported was about 130,000,000 bushels. With all these facts in mind the Secretary said it was hard to determine the cause for $2.32 wheat.

"I think," Mr. Houston said, "the high prices are due to a combination of circumstances."

OPEN FARMERS' LOAN PLAN.

Many Offers of Free Land for Planting Received Also.

The plan to establish a "Patriotic Farmers' Fund" to provide money for increased Spring planting, which was originated by William Church Osborn, Jacob H. Schiff, A. Barton Hepburn, and other prominent New Yorkers, went into effect yesterday, when banks in small towns and rural communities were asked to get in touch with the farmers and ascertain their financial needs.

"This plan probably will be the forerunner of a permanent arrangement for short-term crop loans such as are made in some countries of Europe," said Mr. Osborn.

Samuel Untermyer has sent a letter to Mayor Lennon of Yonkers, urging him to take immediate action to establish food gardens before it is too late for planting.

MRS. LADENBURG A FARMER.

Goes with 19 Women to Take Practical Agricultural Course.

Eleven women in khaki farming suits and eight in ordinary dress headed by Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg left New York yesterday morning for Farmingdale, L. I., the first to take the agricultural course of the National Service School under the auspices of the Women's Section of the Navy League. The uniform consists of a short skirt, Norfolk jacket, low-heeled shoes, puttees, and military cap.

Mrs. Ladenburg has had practical experience on her own estate on Long Island, and is enthusiastic. One of those who went with her was Mrs. Graham Smith of 141 East Forty-fourth Street, who recently lived in California, and was interested in gardening there. Mrs. E. P. Stephenson of 200 West Eighty-sixth Street will commute to the school. Others who went were Mrs. Francis Forrest, Miss Katherine I. Straus, Miss Marina Mansell of Belle Meade, Va.; Miss Nettie Albert, Mrs. Margaret B. Walker, Miss Frances Walsh of Brooklyn, Mrs. Ogden Jewell of Denver, Colo.; Miss Evangeline L. Hanfield, Miss Lillian Lange, Miss Rebecca Cushman, and Mrs. L. J. Fisher of Richmond Hill. Mrs. Dryden Brewer, who is on the Agricultural Committee, will join the group in a few days.

Four girl graduates of Chevy Chase, Miss S. C. Quicke, the Misses Constance and G. F. Bigelow, and Miss J. D. Gulick, will take a later course.

CLUBS EDIT THEIR MENUS.

Leading Organizations Introduce the Simple Life in Restaurants.

A number of leading clubs of this city announced yesterday that, desiring to co-operate in spirit with the movement to curtail food consumption for the national good, they would cut down the number of articles on the menus in their restaurants at all meals. The r purpose, it was said, was to set a good example in eliminating waste during the war.

The clubs announcing this decision yesterday were the Knickerbocker, University, Union, Metropolitan, Brook, New York Yacht, and the Racquet and Tennis Clubs.

At India House, Hanover Square, this notice appeared yesterday on the menu cards:

"Dishes which contain eggs, butter, flour, and sugar will be carefully restricted, and meat of young animals, such as suckling pigs and very young lamb, will be dispensed with entirely Members are respectfully informed that no food can be obtained except that which is mentioned hereon unless twenty-four hours' notice is given to the steward."

APPLAUDED U-BOAT; FINED

George White Said He Thought Movie Boat Was American.

As a result of failing to distinguish a German submarine when shown on the screen last night at the American Music Hall, Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, from an American boat of the same type, George White, 35 years old, a chauffeur, of 268 East Houston Street, got in trouble and was fined $10 in the Men's Night Court.

Detective O'Neill and Charles T. Potsdam, manager of the music hall, testified that when the German submarine was shown White applauded, and refused to desist, although several persons remonstrated with him. He was finally put out of the hall, and, it was charged, talked loudly in the lobby.

White, in his own behalf, said that just before the German submarine was exhibited pictures of a United States naval training station had been shown. He insisted that he thought the last submarine was American, and said he had served in the army on the Mexican border, but this plea failed to move the Magistrate.

ST. PAUL'S OLD CLOCK GONE

Made in London in 1798, It Has Worn Itself Out.

Pedestrians on lower Broadway were astonished yesterday when they gazed at St. Paul's steeple and found the old clock that had registered the passing of time for 119 years was no longer there. In its place there is to be a new clock of latest design. However, the bells which sounded out the hours since 1798 are not to be disturbed.

The old clock, which was made in Clerkenwell, London, in 1798, has practically worn itself out. But it will be preserved as a curiosity in the church alongside the great spoked wheel which many sextons used in winding it.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR FOOD ORGANIZATIONS

C. W. Perkins Names Central Body Which Will Aim to Prevent Duplication of Work.

TO LIST VACANT CITY LAND

Ernest Thompson Seton Proposes Camps for Boys Working on Community Farms.

An effort to co-ordinate the work of the many food committees and leagues was begun yesterday afternoon, when a "Committee on Food Gardens in the Greater City," appointed by Mayor Mitchel, held a meeting in the City Hall. It is hoped through a central organization to provide a clearing house for the various organizations so that the different plans may be worked out systematically and avoid duplication of work. Mayor Mitchel introduced George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Mayor's Food Supply Committee, as Chairman of the meeting.

August Belmont, Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad, and Joseph P. Day were among those who listened to suggestions as to how vacant lots and idle land on the outskirts of the city could be turned to good account in providing an auxiliary food supply for New York. Among those who discussed the plans were the city's four Park Commissioners. The meeting adjourned with the appointment of a committee of seven, which is to meet at the office of Mr. Perkins at 10 o'clock this morning to map out a plan of action.

Park Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle of the Bronx said there were many acres in his borough that could be utilized for food production if their owners agreed, and urged the appointment of a committee with which offers of such lands could be filed. It was proposed that after these offers had been received school children and others could be assigned strips of the land and instructed how to cultivate them.

Ernest Thompson Seton said that at present there was great difficulty in finding enough persons to work the land, and suggested that Summer camps for boys working on community farms might be built near the farms to attract larger numbers of workers.

Many representatives of women's clubs were present. One of the women who attended the meeting was Mrs. Julia Reinhardt, 73 years old. She wore a ribbon labeled, "Ready for service," and carried a banner attached to a miniature hoe, on which was printed:

"Help your country. Get a hoe. Make things grow to feed the kiddies."

Mr. Perkins appointed on the "Clearing" Committee four Park Commissioners, Police Commissioner Woods, and the President of the Board of Education, William G. Willcox. He then asked the women present to select their representative, and adjourned the meeting. They remained in the room and balloted for about half an hour, at the end of which time it was announced that Mrs. Ruth Litt of 303 Fifth Avenue, a member of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, had been elected.

The work of mobilizing boys to relieve farm labor shortage was discussed at a luncheon arranged by the State Military Training Commission at the Aldine Club yesterday. In order to get the movement under way immediately, Dr. George J. Fisher, physical secretary of the International Young Men's Christian Association and a member of the Military Training Commission, established last night special offices at 08 William Street, from which he will direct the coordinating work throughout the State. He announced at the luncheon that there would apparently be no trouble in getting boys to take up the work. Other speakers were Owen Lovejoy, Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee; James E. West, chief scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America, and Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

RECRUITING FINALLY TAKES A BIG SPURT

Stimulating Effects of "Wake Up" Day Seen in All Branches of Service.

The stimulating effect of the "Wake up America" movement manifested itself yesterday in a big jump in army, navy, and marine enlistments. By 6 P. M. the navy had recruited a total of 107 men from Manhattan and Brooklyn, which is more than three times as many men as were enlisted in both boroughs on Saturday. Recruiting officers said that yesterday's rush was to be attributed almost entirely to the patriotism and enthusiasm which the demonstrations of Thursday had awakened.

At the recruiting headquarters of the United States Marine Corps on East Twenty-third Street twenty-five men were enlisted, two of whom were undertakers. The various army recruiting stations in Manhattan and Brooklyn enlisted 117 men.

The recruiting campaign was carried on yesterday with meetings in various parts of the city. The biggest demonstration took place at the Midday Recruiting Meeting at 57 Chambers Street, with E. H. Sothern, Julia Marlowe, and Senator Robert F. Wagner on the program. Mr. Sothern made a brief address and recited an "Ode to Americans Fallen in France," by Allan Seegar, an American, who was killed on July 4 last while fighting in France. Julia Marlowe delivered Kipling's "All We Have and Are," and received much applause. Mr. Sothern then recited another poem of Seeger's, after which Miss Marlowe concluded the program by reciting the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

The Woman's Auxiliary Committee of the Mayor's Recruiting Committee announced yesterday that a concert would be given on the evening of May 29 at the Metropolitan Opera House. The occasion will be called Naval Night, and the receipts will go toward creating a fund with which the Woman's Committee will carry on its work. Among the artists who promised to appear are Louise Homer, Clarence Whitehill, Marcia Van Dresser, Julia Marlowe, E. H. Sothern, and Clifton Crawford.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Secretary Baker announced today that 1,903 recruits had been added to the army on Saturday and Sunday. Total enlistments since April 1 are 27,745; Illinois leads, with Pennsylvania, New York, and Indiana following in that order.

Is It Worth a Few Cents a Day to Light Your Country Home With Electricity?

DELCO-LIGHT

will supply current for fifty lights, power for pumping water and operating washing machine, vacuum cleaner, churn, etc.

Write for descriptive booklet.

DOMESTIC ELECTRIC CO., Inc.
52 Park Place, New York

Manufactured by the same people who have made Delco Automobile Equipment, the standard of the world.

LEADERS FACE FIGHT IN ALDERMEN'S BILL

Tammany and G. O. P. District Heads Displaced by Reapportionment Plan.

The proposed legislative bill to reapportion the Aldermanic districts in the city for the election of the new Board this Fall, was taken to Albany last night by Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

Leaders of both the Tammany and Republican organizations agreed upon the proposed plan last year before the Senate apportionment was declared unconstitutional. As New York County's Assembly representation will be cut from 31 to 25 this year, leaders in eight districts would have been doubled up if the Assembly district was retained as the unit of party representation. By adopting the Aldermanic district as the unit, these conflicts will be cut in half.

Under Chairman Koenig's plan, each of the nine Senate districts into which the Legislature is expected to divide Manhattan, is parceled off into three Aldermanic districts. Under the law, the Assembly district boundary lines will be fixed by the Aldermen, the number of each Senate district having been fixed previously by the Legislature.

B. Altman & Co.

Exceptional Values

are offered on the Sixth Floor in

Women's Tailor-made Suits

at $23.50, $27.50 & $38.00

These Suits are modeled on smart Spring lines and are made of superior materials

The Smart Trimmings

for Spring and Summer gowns are an attractive feature of the display on the First Floor. Especially worth noting are the Beaded Girdles which have recently come so markedly into favor, and without which few fashionable frocks are considered complete. These are shown in many quaint and beautiful designs and color effects.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Be One of The Front Rank Men

Did you ever notice that the leaders in business and professional life—the front rank men—are all good dressers? They realize the importance of good appearance in bringing their personalities to the top. You can find in our assortment of

Spring Suits For Men at $24.75

garments that will help you to become a front rank man—garments that are correct in fabric, tailoring and in style, all representing more clothing-value than you can buy at any good store, in town or the same price.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front

Silk Shirts At Savings

Satin Striped Shirts in various colors on white grounds, $3.89. Broadcloth Shirts in various satin striped and flat weave effects, $4.89 and $5.89.

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre

Gauntlets for Motorists $2.98

One style with soft cuffs another with fold-over cuff with whalebone to hold cuff in place. Both made of good quality black cape, full out-seam sewn.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre

Note Paper for Men

A good size sheet, which will appeal to the business man for business and personal messages. Fine quality bond paper put up in neatly banded boxes, containing 70 sheets of paper. Envelopes packed separately 25 to the package.

Paper, 49c box
Envelopes, 15c pkg.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St. Rear.

Baseball Goods at Prices Within Reach of All

You can get just what you need here for your individual enjoyment, or to fit out the neighborhood nine, at less expenditure than elsewhere. The Sporting Goods Department is now showing a complete line of Gloves, Bats, Masks, Shoes and other things for players of the National Game.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

English Model Kit Bags $34.50

Roomy enough to carry all a man might need for a week-end trip or all he might want to have close at hand on a longer journey. Well made of long grain imported cowhide, russet color, reinforced sewn-on corners, solid brass side lever lock and slides; two good quality straps encircle entire bag. English plaid linings, three pockets and double handles.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre

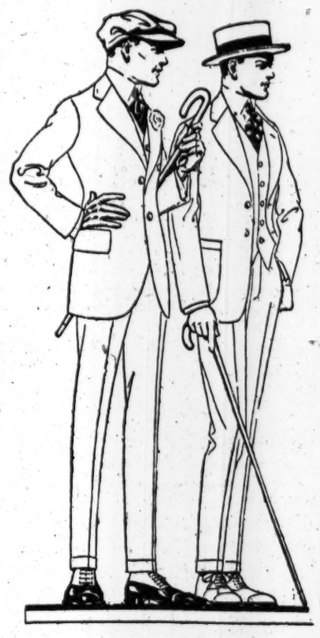
Telephone Order Service Madison Square 8200

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Men's Clothing Shop, Fourth Floor

GIMBEL MEN'S $15 CLOTHES *vs.* *VANITY*



Vanity sometimes doesn't permit a man to spend $15 for a suit of clothes—or rather it forces him to spend more, when as a matter of fact it isn't necessary.

It *isn't* necessary when GIMBEL Men's Clothes are on the market for $15.

A GIMBEL suit priced $15 is as fashionable as suits at two and three times that price. Style doesn't cost a cent at GIMBEL BROTHERS. The fabrics in these $15 suits are unquestionably better than the fabrics found in ordinary $15 clothes. GIMBEL three-store buying power tends to that. The workmanship is thoroughly dependable.

If GIMBEL $15 Suits weren't all that we claim for them they wouldn't be guiding crowds of men to our clothing department.

Don't let your pride interfere if you've been in the habit of paying higher prices for your clothes.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Will Show To-day

New Summer Models

WOMEN'S SILK GOWNS

Taffeta and Georgette Gowns

Dressy models of taffeta in navy, black and street shades, combined with Georgette crepe and embroidered in self colored silks. *Special* 28.50

Foulard Silk Dresses

In black and white or navy and white dotted foulard, all foulard models or combined with Georgette crepe. *Special* 29.50

Crepe Meteor Shirtwaist Dresses

Two piece dresses of crepe meteor, in black, navy or white, box pleated waist and skirt. *Special* 39.50

Copies of Paris Gowns

Dressy gowns of crepe meteor or satin, copies of Jenny's, Premet's and Drecoll's most successful models, richly embroidered. *Special* 55.00

At Reduced Prices—TO-DAY

Women's Silk Gowns

Afternoon gowns of Taffeta combined with Georgette or all Georgette, in black, navy and street shades, beaded and embroidered.

29.50

Heretofore $39.50 to $49.50

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Women's Tailored Suits

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Of Poiret twill, tricotine, serge, gabardine, black and white checked worsted, Oxford or hairline suitings.

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Of Furs & Fur Garments

Furs require a dry, cold atmosphere during the Summer months to prevent hardening of the skins and to protect them from moths, moisture and other deteriorating warm weather effects. Storage is also an insurance against fire and theft.

Remodeling and Repairing done during the Spring and Summer months at very low rates

Special attention is also given to the proper

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PUBLISHERS OPPOSE ESPIONAGE MEASURE

Delegates to A. N. P. A. Object to Any Muzzling of the Press.

TO FIGHT DRASTIC FEATURES

Newspapers Ready to Co-operate with the Administration Without Compulsory Regulations.

More than 100 editors and publishers from all parts of the United States arrived in the city yesterday to attend the annual meeting of The Associated Press at the Waldorf-Astoria this morning, and of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, which starts a three-day session at the same hotel tomorrow. A large number of representatives of firms handling printing accessories opened exhibits on the first floor of the hotel.

Five hundred or more delegates are expected to be present when the Publishers Association opens its meeting and convention, and one of the most important subjects to be discussed will be press censorship. A committee of which Elbert H. Baker, publisher of The Cleveland Plain Dealer, is a member has been making an investigation of the proposed espionage law, and a report on the matter probably will be submitted on Thursday.

Interviews had with some of the delegates who reached the city yesterday indicate that the Publishers Association is vigorously opposed to any such measure as the Espionage bill. E. B. Stahlman, proprietor of The Nashville Banner, said he did not believe that any laws to curb the newspapers were necessary at all, and that all of the newspapers of the country were ready to cooperate with the Administration at Washington without any compulsory regulations.

"I am opposed to such laws on general principles," he asserted. "Moreover, I do not think that it is necessary to pass drastic press censorship laws. I am certain the newspapers are disposed to do the right thing. They are as willing to protect the interests of the country as is the Administration, and will observe any reasonable request that may be made by Washington.

Opposes Drastic Regulation.

"But if any law governing news published in newspapers is passed by Congress, its terms should be in keeping with the Constitution and not invade the rights of free speech and of a free press. It most certainly should not contain any drastic features. Any attempt at drastic regulation would, I am certain, meet with very vigorous opposition from the publishers the nation over, and would be a violation of the Constitution. The subject of press censorship is one of the very important problems confronting the convention, and action on it undoubtedly will be taken."

Two other delegates interviewed announced themselves as being in favor of a law dealing the character of article dealing with the war, but were as vigorous as Mr. Stahlman in their antagonism to any measure designed to regulate the policy of the newspapers and impose burdens upon them not justified by conditions.

"I am in favor of reasonable censorship," said Scott C. Bone, editor of The Seattle Post-Intelligencer. "But I most certainly am not in favor of any drastic measures or of any attempt on the part of the Federal Government to regulate the policy of the newspapers. No newspaper in the country would tolerate any such attempt. The newspapers are patriotic and desire to assist the Administration in every way, but they should not be crippled unnecessarily. There is some news to which the readers of the newspapers are entitled."

Samuel A. Perkins, publisher of The Tacoma Ledger and of six other newspapers on the Pacific Coast, expressed similar views.

"No newspaper in the United States should, or would, publish information detrimental to the interests of the nation in the war crisis," he said. "But they should be permitted to have as free a hand as possible. I see no objection, for instance, to publishing the movement of troops in training camps within the United States, because I do not see how information of this sort would benefit the enemy. They should not, of course, publish the movement of troops which might be sent out of the country, or the movements of vessels.

"I think the newspapers are willing and eager to co-operate with the President in the war emergency, and certainly any seven newspapers have refrained from publishing articles that might embarrass the country in its war preparations. No news of the arrival or departure of vessels on the Pacific Coast has been published in my papers for some time.

"The Administration should adopt a reasonable attitude and certainly not attempt to regulate the policy of the newspapers. This would work harm and delay to the readers of the newspapers information to which they are legitimately entitled."

Others interviewed made similar statements, and it was taken for granted that the subject of press censorship and the Espionage bill would be thoroughly discussed when it was brought before the convention. It may be that the delegates to the annual meeting of The Associated Press may also take up the question of press censorship.

Both the Associated Press and the Publishers Association are said to be in full accord with the President in the manner in which he has handled the war situation, and will in all likelihood adopt resolutions formally approving his actions.

Labor and Paper Situation.

Several topics of importance to the publishers will be taken up, probably on Thursday, one being the cost of news print paper. A committee has been investigating this subject, and is ready to make a report. A third subject to be discussed will be that of labor, and a report on this will be submitted by H. W. Kellogg of Indianapolis, Chairman of the Special Standing Committee of the association. This report will show that of 380 local agreements signed by members of the association with the three big international unions affiliated with the publishing business, only 20 carried no advance in wages.

Since the meetings of both associations are to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, many of the delegates who reached the city yesterday registered at that hotel. Among them were General Harrison Gray Otis, publisher of The Los Angeles Times; Edwin T. Earle, publisher of The Los Angeles Express; E. Lawrence Ray, Vice President of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat; Mr. Stahlman, publisher of The Nashville Banner; J. D. Barnum, editor of The Syracuse Post-Standard; M. Kellogg; A. C. Kessinger, publisher of The Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel; W. L. McLean, editor of The Philadelphia Bulletin; E. J. Ottaway, President of The Port Huron (Mich.) Herald; Mr. Bone, the editor of The Seattle Post-Intelligencer; James R. Gray, editor of The Atlanta Journal, and Mr. Perkins of The Tacoma Ledger.

Other delegates who had made reservations at the Waldorf were Oscar D. Brandenburg, editor of The Madison (Wis.) Democrat; General Felix Agnus, editor of The Baltimore American; C. S. Jackson of The Oregon Journal, John C. Kelly, editor of The Sioux City Tribune; E. D. Kimble, editor of The Mount Carmel (Penn.) Item; Dietrich Lamade, managing editor of The Williamsport Grit; H. C. Milholland of The Pittsburgh Press; H. M. Pindell of The Peoria (Ill.) Journal, Thomas Rees of The Springfield (Ill.) State Register, J. C. Seacrest of The Lincoln (Neb.) Journal, and Thomas B. Taylor of The Philadelphia Telegraph.

The following delegates are stopping at other hotels: Joseph Garretson, managing editor of The Cincinnati Times-Star; W. F. Wiley, managing editor of The Cincinnati Enquirer; Colonel Charles A. Rook, President and editor of The Pittsburgh Dispatch; General Charles H. Taylor, editor of The Boston Globe; Milo W. Whittaker of The Jackson (Mich.) Patriot; A. C. Kiefer of The Terre Haute Tribune, Charles N. Halstead of The Lansing (Mich.) State Journal, and Harry Giovanoli, editor of The Lexington (Ky.) Leader.

Associated Press Meeting.

The meeting of The Associated Press will start at 11 o'clock this morning on the balcony gallery of the Waldorf. Following the meeting the annual luncheon of the organization will be held in the Grand Ballroom. Joseph H. Choate and ex-Judge Peter S. Grosscup will be the speakers.

The opening session of the Newspaper Publishers Association will be held tomorrow morning on the same gallery at 10 o'clock, and will be as patriotic as the managers can make it. Every man who attends will do so prepared to pledge his newspaper to the cause of the country and to assist in a successful prosecution of the war. The gallery will be decorated with flags and many of the speeches will be in a patriotic vein.

The annual dinner will be held in the Grand Ballroom on Thursday night and there will be prominent speakers. The Entertainment Committee in charge of the meeting and the dinner consists of George McAneny and Charles H. Grasty of The New York Times, H. L. Bridgeman of The Brooklyn Standard Union, Ramond Gunnison of The Brooklyn Eagle, and George H. Larke of The Evening Mail.

PRINTING EXHIBIT IN WALDORF

All Sorts of Machines and Accessories Shown for Publishers.

The mezzanine floor of the Waldorf-Astoria took on the aspect of several huge newspaper and publishing plants in full operation when the various exhibitors attending the annual meetings of The Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association displayed their wares yesterday. Twenty-five firms were represented, all kinds of accessories being shown, from several kinds of linotype machines to news bulletin machines and printing presses. Hundreds of persons interested in publishing visited the exhibits during the afternoon, and arrangements have been made to care for thousands more until the close of the meeting of the A. N. P. A. on Friday.

Among the exhibits were those of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, the Intertype Company, the Lanston Monotype Company, the Pollard Manufacturing Company, R. Hoe & Co., and others manufacturing inks, paper, newspaper features, type, and other printing accessories. Several newspapers also had exhibits, among them The Evening Post and The Evening Mail.

TRADE JOURNALS PATRIOTIC.

Declare for Universal Service and Will Aid War Bond Sale.

The New York Business Publishers' Association, representing 100 trade journals, unanimously adopted resolutions at its monthly meeting last night indorsing universal military training and service, and pledging its support to the Government in the sale of bonds necessary to carry on the war. Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Council of National Defense, was to have addressed the association, but was detained in Washington by the reception to the Balfour party.

More than 200 members of the association attended the meeting, which was held at the Automobile Club of America. Colonel Charles E. Sherrill, ex-Minister to Argentina, introduced the resolution advocating universal military service. He added that the country needed action and not talk.

"I am and always have been a Republican," he said, "but the Republican Party has always been a party of patriotism and is supporting the President as enthusiastically as the Democrats."

He obtained the consent of the publishers to send the following telegram to the United States Senators from New York:

Last Spring, during the great preparedness movement initiated by New York City's parade of 140,000 and resulting in about 2,800,000 paraders in over ninety cities, the one most efficient factor was the unremitting co-operation of the trade journals. As a result of that experience, they tonight, assembled as the New York Publishers' Association, representing 100 trade journals, unanimously oppose the volunteer system for raising our army, and declare themselves emphatically in favor of universal military service in war, as the only practical and democratic method of defending our great Republic.

Willard D. Straight told the association that if it would select a representative he would see that he obtained a place on the Mayor's Preparedness Committee. The association accepted the suggestion and will name a representative.

BIG GAINS IN ADVERTISING.

$75,000,000 Paid to Newspapers in 1916 by National Concerns.

An unprecedented increase in the use of newspapers for national advertising was shown yesterday in the fourth annual report of the committee in charge of the bureau of advertising to the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

More than $75,000,000 was paid for this class of advertising in 1916, which was a gain of 35 per cent. over the previous year. In the magazine field, the weekly publications, the nearest competitors of the newspapers in this field, showed a gain of 27 per cent., amounting to $9,000,000.

Notwithstanding unsettled conditions due to the war, the present year promises even larger figures, the committee's report for the first quarter ended March 31 last showing an increase of 16 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1916.

The committee calls attention to the fact that the newspapers were used for national political advertising on a larger scale in the last Presidential campaign than at any time in history. "It is evident," the committee says, "that the 1916 Presidential campaign marked the beginning of the employment of newspaper advertising as a strong factor in elections."

Attention is also called to the "unusual growth" of public service corporation advertising, the railroads having spent $287,000 in their four-day campaign in their controversy with the four brotherhoods. Newspaper publishers are urged to enact stricter rules against free space and press agents and to assist the committee by greater co-operation.

SAVED BY VANDERBILT CAR.

Picks Up Wounded Man from Stalled Auto and Rushes Him to Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 23.—But for the timely arrival of a big automobile of Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanbilt of New York, Fred Savage, a mechanic of Wading River, N. J., probably would have bled to death for lack of medical attention this afternoon.

Savage was returning home from work on a bicycle when he was run down by an automobile. He was bleeding profusely when the driver of a small car picked him up and started for a twenty-mile run to the City Hospital here. Two miles from Absecon the car blew a tire, leaving the driver helpless, with Savage weak from loss of blood.

Just then the Vanderbilt machine, en route here from New York to get its owner, hove in sight, with George Berendo at the wheel. Savage was transferred from the stalled machine to the Vanderbilt car and rushed the remaining ten miles to the hospital here. Surgeons found five arteries in Savage's throat had been severed, and nineteen stitches were required to close the gash.

Maud Powell Plays at Benefit.

New York's Osteopathic Clinic cleared $2,000, it was said, at a benefit concert given last evening in Aeolian Hall with half the intended program omitted, and a substitute list played by Maud Powell alone. Owing to the sudden indisposition of William Henshaw, the baritone, who was to have appeared with her, the violinist offered to contribute his share. She chose Wienlawski's D minor concerto and Grieg's sonata in A major, with Arthur Loesser at the piano, for her principal numbers, followed by other pieces by Brahms-Joachim, Bazzini, Vieuxtemps, Cadman, and Martini-Powell. Mr. Loesser added piano solos by Paderewski, Rachmaninoff, Stojowski and Liszt. The audience was a large and appreciative one for the late season.

Young Suffragists at Art Exhibit.

Young society women suffragists, members of the Junior Campaign Association, were in charge of the tea garden at the Independent Artists' exhibition at the Grand Central Palace yesterday afternoon. They were Miss Camilla Morgan, President of the league; Miss Charlotte Delafield, Vice President; Mrs. Henry C. Smith, Mrs. Flake Manning, Miss Kathleen Macy, Miss Lucinda Bateson, Mrs. Lyle E. Mahan, Mrs. Louis G. Morris, Mrs. Morgan Frith, and Miss Peggy Bacon.

Atlantic City Not Dark.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received last night a telegram from Mayor Bacharach of Atlantic City, saying: "Please deny in justice to Atlantic City the persistent rumors in circulation throughout the East that lights have been ordered out here and along the entire New Jersey coast."

J. H. MOORE ESTATE MAY BE $20,000,000

Left Million and Half the Residue to Son, Who Died Before Him.

$500 EACH TO HIS FRIENDS

But These Bequests Were to be Cut to $50 if Estate Did Not Exceed $5,000,000.

The transfer tax appraisal of the estate of James Hobart Moore, who died July 17 last at his home at Lake Geneva, Wis., and who was associated with his brother, Judge William H. Moore, in many important financial enterprises, showed he left an estate of between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. The exact value is not revealed because he was not a resident of New York. His property taxable here amounted to only $10,320, consisting of a farm at Greene, Chenango County, personal effects in a storage warehouse worth $1,320, a $1,000 bond of the National Gold Links and $1,000 of its stock.

The report reveals many of the decedent's largest stock holdings, but does not include any shares of the National Biscuit Company and the Diamond Match Company, which he helped organize. It does list $2,551,848 preferred and $1,534,000 common stock of the American Can Company, of which he was an organizer, and $1,209,868 stock of United States Steel preferred. The stocks shown in the report consisted of about thirty parcels held in safe deposit boxes here, the total value of which is more than $12,000,000.

Mr. Moore, who suffered two financial reverses before he succeeded in building up his permanent fortune, made his will in 1905, at which time he believed it possible that his estate might be worth only between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000. This is indicated by the fact that his will left to many of his friends, business associates, and relatives bequests of $500 each to buy a remembrance of him. He directed that if the estate was not over $10,000,000 the bequests should be reduced one-half, and if not over $7,500,000 reduced three-fourths. If he had only $5,000,000 each bequest was to be only $50.

The will, attached to the transfer tax report, shows that among the persons who received $500 bequests was the maid of Miss Helen Fargo, who was engaged to marry Nathaniel Ford Moore, the decedent's son, when the will was made. Miss Fargo, who later became Mrs. Moore, received $100,000 under a codicil. She is now the wife of Lemuel Hastings Arnold, Jr., whom she married in 1911, two years after the death of her husband, and after Mr. Arnold had been divorced by a former wife.

Others who received $500 bequests were William H. Moore, brother of the decedent, and his children; Daniel G. Reid, Benjamin L. Winchell, Henry P. Davison, George G. Hazen, Jr., Lawrence Waterbury, William B. Leeds, and the decedent's servants on his private car Thanis. The beneficiary of a bequest to "John, the office boy at 71 Broadway," proved on investigation to be John Gehlert, now an undertaker and church sexton in Harlem.

Mr. Moore gave his son $1,000,000 and half the residuary estate, but as he died before his father, the bulk of the estate went to the widow, Mrs. Lora Josephine Moore. He gave $100,000 to Hildreth K. Bloodgood of New York and $25,000 each to William R. Mygatt of Santa Barbara, Cal., and Mrs. Bessie Colvin of Evanston, Ill. Fifteen bequests of $10,000 and six of $5,000 went to friends and relatives.

Among the assets listed in the report, but not taxable in New York, were $1,806,122 on deposit in the First National Bank and a balance of $71,759 with J. P. Morgan & Co. The only bond holdings listed were $257,000 of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western, due 1917, and $878,000 Rock Island bonds, due 2002.

The largest stock holdings were: 38,350 common and 24,537 preferred American Can Company, 10,867 United States Steel preferred, 390 First National Bank, 100 Liberty National Bank, 7,155 Union Bag and Paper, 2,695 Northwestern Railroad common, 3,542 Lackawanna Railroad, 5,000 Union Pacific common, 238 American Tobacco, 2,000 American Writing Paper, 550 Lackawanna Coal Company, 2,500 Lehigh Valley, 872 Bankers Trust, 500 New York Air Brake, 442 Lackawanna Railroad of New Jersey, 313 Lehigh Valley Coal Company, 35,192 Rock Island Railway preferred, 429 National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, 600 Baltimore & Ohio preferred, and 2,800 Continental Insurance Company.

DECISION FOR MARSHALL.

District Attorney Wins Belated Victory Over Former House.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The House of Representatives which went out of office March 4 last, the Supreme Court decided today, did not have authority to punish United States Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of New York for alleged contempt. Mr. Marshall is exempt from further proceedings. The lower court, it was held by Chief Justice White, erred in refusing to give Mr. Marshall a discharge by habeas corpus. The Supreme Court, therefore, ordered his discharge.

Mr. Marshall was charged with contempt because of a letter he wrote criticising the conduct of a House sub-committee which investigated impeachment charges brought against him by the then Representative Buchanan of Illinois, whom Mr. Marshall had had indicted for conspiracy to restrain commerce. The impeachment charges collapsed.

"No express power to punish for contempt was delegated to the House in the Constitution," said Chief Justice White, in his decision. "It must be implied, if at all, as necessary to execute powers given. To constitute an act of this kind it must be an act of physical destruction to the right of the House to carry on its proceedings."

Nothing in Mr. Marshall's conduct, he held, directly came within the necessary jurisdiction of the House to punish, and his conduct did not interfere with any House proceedings. If deemed to apply to Mr. Marshall's conduct, the Chief Justice said, a similar rule would apply to criticisms of private persons and "strike a knife at the very roots of the whole system of representative government." To hold that the House might punish an individual for mere criticism of its members might endanger important constitutional privileges of the public.

Poilu to Speak for British Relief.

Charles Nicole, a French private soldier, who has spent eighteen months in the trenches and is in New York on sick leave, will address the British Relief Association at 3 o'clock this afternoon at 542 Fifth Avenue. He will relate some of his experiences.

6000

customers enjoy security against loss by holding our

4½% GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.

RICHARD M. HURD, President

Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000

59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

DISCUSSES JEWISH HISTORY.

American Society Adjourns After Re-electing Officers.

The final session of the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Jewish Historical Society was held at the Hotel Ansonia, Seventy-third Street and Broadway, yesterday. Historical papers were read by A. B. Makover of Baltimore, the Rev. Julian J. Price of Toronto, Albert M. Hyanson, and Mrs. Carrie B. Wallenstein of Baltimore.

The following officers were re-elected: Cyrus Adler of Philadelphia, President; Richard Gottheil of New York, Vice President; Julian W. Mack of Chicago, Vice President; David Phillipson of Cincinnati, Vice President; N. Taylor Phillips, Treasurer; Samuel Oppenheim, Recording Secretary; Albert M. Friedenburg, Corresponding Secretary, and Leon Hühner of New York, Curator.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"
Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

TODAY IS "Dollar Day"

Remarkable Specials and on Sale for Today (Tuesday Only)

Merely to make this announcement is to set the buying public agog to come to the Popular "Big Store."

The Power of One Dollar Cannot Better Be Expressed Than It Is on Dollar Day Here.

Understand clearly what this means. In a sentence:—Not an article is allowed to enter these sales unless its value is far bigger than the dollar you are asked to pay.

Watch for the Dollar Signs, but do not disregard the departments of the store in their entirety. There's many a bargain unmentioned here merely by reason of the fact that we haven't the space to do so.

These Bargains for Today (Tuesday) Only

No Mail, Phone, C. O. D. or Approval Orders Filled.

We give 2¢ Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double 2¢ Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single 2¢ Stamps thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps all day.

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

In Office and Home—

Red Blood Rules

Real Pepto-Mangan is sold only in this bottle enclosed in sealed package shown above.

Red blood rules supreme both in office and household. Men with the driving force of red blood in their veins do things and get things done. Red-blooded women are mistresses of the household in the truest sense of the term. For vital force, nerve force, brain force—the qualities which make most for leadership—depend for their nourishment and development to a very large extent upon rich, vigorous, red blood.

Leadership is only for the man or woman who is able and willing to work harder, think harder, and take on greater responsibilities than the average man or woman. Red blood, therefore, is indispensable to all who aspire to walk along the higher levels of life.

Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

makes pure blood by making new blood. It increases the number and capacity of the red blood cells. Young and old alike show a marked improvement in color, vigor and appetite after taking it a short while. Very likely your family physician already has prescribed *Pepto-Mangan*, for it has been used and endorsed by the medical profession for over 25 years. It is easily digested, quickly assimilated and exceedingly pleasant to taste.

It is nothing short of tragical that so many men and women lack the red blood to achieve their ambitions. It is all the more tragical because thin-bloodedness, as a rule, is unnecessary; as red blood is within the grasp of the average man and woman. "Live according to my laws," says Nature, "and you shall have red blood and all that goes with it." A few minutes of daily exercise, a few hours per week in the air and sunshine, a little restraint at the dining-table, and ample sleep shortly will make a gratifying difference in the condition of your health. And when, through choice or necessity, you fail Nature by disregarding her laws of right living, you will find in *Pepto-Mangan* an ideal *blood food* to counteract the effects of over-eating and lack of exercise.

Friendly Warning

Don't accept *Pepto-Mangan* in any other form than the *sealed* package and bottle here pictured. Be sure that the name is *Gude's Pepto-Mangan*. *Pepto-Mangan* is widely imitated, the package sometimes counterfeited, but the genuine is not sold in bulk or in any other form than that shown in this picture. You are entitled to real *Pepto-Mangan*—not an imitation. Buy this package—*sealed*—and you will not be disappointed. For sale at all drug stores.

Pepto-Mangan is made by M. J. BREITENBACH COMPANY, Manufacturing Chemists, New York

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

Do you think our Government should confiscate the property of its citizens without compensation?

Do you know *that the annual revenue paid the government by the liquor industry exceeds the total annual interest on the new SEVEN BILLION DOLLAR WAR LOAN?*

——that there are now stored in Government Bonded Warehouses, over 211,000,000 gallons of whiskey and other spirits?

——that distillers have given bonds to the Government for over $232,000,000 for payment of taxes on these goods?

——that prohibition would confiscate not only the millions lawfully invested in distillery property, but also the millions of gallons stored in bonded warehouses, and would confiscate bonds to the extent of $232,000,000—an amount greatly in excess of the total capital and surplus of all the bonding companies in America—so that the Government would lose $232,000,000 taxes?

¶ These conditions exist because the government—in order to provide pure and mature goods—has decreed that whiskey may remain in bond 8 years and, if bottled in bond, must remain in bond 4 years for bottling purposes.

¶ The Constitution of the United States guarantees that private property shall not be taken nor destroyed for the public good, *without due compensation to owners.*

¶ Prohibition is alleged to be for the public good. Prohibition as now proposed is ruthless confiscation. From every standpoint of American justice, should not the cost be borne by the Government—state or national—decreeing it? Confiscation without compensation is *un-American* and contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

¶ The liquor industry has paid to date over six billion dollars in taxes to the Federal Government, and is now paying nearly $1,000,000 per day.

¶ We ask a just and equitable consideration of the economic, moral and financial problems of proposed Prohibition.

Write for detailed information on any point.

The National Association of Distillers and Wholesale Dealers

Comprising 80% of the Distillers and allied interests of the United States

Executive Offices: Cincinnati, O.

LAUNCH NEW MEXICO UNDER CLOSE GUARD

War Precautions Mark Birth of One of Navy's Greatest Fighting Machines.

FEWER THAN 1,000 PRESENT

Will Be First Dreadnought Driven by Electric Power—Haste to Complete Her.

The United States superdreadnought New Mexico, which with her sister ships, the Idaho and Mississippi, represents the largest and most powerful type of that class in the United States Navy, was launched at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn at 9:57 o'clock yesterday morning. The ceremony was carried out under war conditions, fewer than 1,000 persons being present when the great fighter took her plunge into the waters of the East River. Miss Margaret Da Baca of Santa Fé smashed a ribbon-covered bottle of champagne against the bow as the great mass of steel began to move down the ways, and a moment later Miss Virginia Carr of Albuquerque hurled a Pueblo Indian jar, filled with the mixed waters of the Rio Grande and the Pecons, against the red-painted side of the great fighter.

The launching was timed for 10 o'clock, and half an hour before that time Miss Da Baca and her maids of honor, escorted by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt and Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, arrived on the flag-covered stand erected about the ship's bow. On the deck of the superdreadnought mechanics and bluejackets scampered about, while on the ground in a roped-off area to the right of the ways was the Marine Band from the Flushing Avenue barracks.

Only persons who could show cards of admission issued by Secretary Daniels were permitted in the naval reservation. The Sands Street gate to the yard was locked and guarded by marines. All visitors had to enter by the seldom used York Street gate and they passed through lanes of marines. In addition to the marines, 300 policemen stood guard in York Street, while Secret Service agents circulated through the yard.

When the superdreadnought Arizona was launched in 1915 the spectacle was witnessed by more than 25,000 persons, and the same was the case when the New York, the Florida, and the Connecticut, all navy yard built ships, were sent down the ways. But yesterday all the "fuss and feathers" of previous launchings was missing. The great battleships of the Atlantic Fleet were not there, and the only officers present were those of the navy yard staff.

The official New Mexico party, which had journeyed to New York for the occasion, was made up of Miss Da Baca, whose father, now dead, was Governor of the State; United States Senators A. A. Jones and A. B. Fall, Miss Jouette Fall, daughter of the Senator; Miss Carr, Miss Helen V. Kelly of Las Vegas, and the Misses Katherine French and Hildegarde Hurley of Santa Fé, Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, whose husband was the first Governor of New Mexico as a State, was chaperon of the young women.

As the stern of the ship reached the water and drove a mountainous wave toward the Manhattan shore every craft in the navy yard as well as those in the stream began to sound their sirens. The strains of "Columbia, Gem of the Ocean," which the Marine Band was playing, could barely be heard.

When the New Mexico came to a stop near the middle of the river big navy tugs took her in tow and dragged her back to the yard. Half an hour later mechanics were working with might and main to have her ready for active service in the shortest possible time.

After the launching Assistant Secretary Roosevelt made a two-minute speech to the navy yard officers and workmen. He told them the department felt deeply grateful for their work in this crisis, and that the Government would immediately begin the construction of the superdreadnought Tennessee on the same ways which were vacated by the New Mexico.

The New Mexico will be the first dreadnought ever built in this or any other country to be driven by electric power. She will mount a dozen 14-inch guns in her main fighting turrets and will be manned by about 1,150 officers and men. When she fires a broadside it will cost $12,000 to supply powder and steel. She is 624 feet long, and when completed will displace about 32,000 tons.

To Honor Rochambeau's Memory.

BLOIS, France, April 23.—A ceremony in commemoration of the services of Rochambeau to the United States during the War of the Revolution is to be held at the cemetery near Blois, where the remains of Rochambeau were interred. The ceremony will be similar to the Franco-American demonstration at the Lafayette statue in Paris yesterday.

RAIN SPOILED GAME FOR BILLY SUNDAY

Used to Play Baseball Himself and Wanted to See the Giants Work.

DUG IN GARDEN INSTEAD

Had a Session with the Dentist and Spent the Afternoon in Resting.

Billy Sunday's desire to put in the afternoon of his off day in watching a ball game was frustrated by yesterday's rain. Once a professional player himself, he has passes at every big league park in the country, and he had planned to go out and look the Giants over yesterday. When the weather made this impossible he spent the afternoon in resting, after a morning divided between digging in the garden and a session with the dentist. With the exception of Miss Florence Kinney, who addressed an audience of high school students in the afternoon at the West End Collegiate Church, shopping and recuperation were the only activities of the rest of the party.

The collections taken up at the tabernacle every day for current expenses are showing an increase. At the two services on Sunday $2,200 was taken up, about $350 more than on the previous Sunday. Saturday's collection totaled $1,020. But there is still more than $85,000 to be raised for the estimated expenses of the campaign and the follow-up work to hold the converts. The program for today is as follows:

10 A. M.—Miss Jean B. Lamont of the Sunday party, prayer meeting, Chelsea Methodist Church.

11 A. M. to 2 P. M.—Miss Frances E. Miller of Sunday party, in business women's noon luncheon and meetings at Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street.

2 P. M.—Mr. Sunday in the tabernacle.

3 P. M.—At Northminster Presbyterian Church, 141 West 115th Street, meeting for pupils of the Wadleigh High School, Miss Florence Kinney, speaker.

3:30 P. M.—Miss Alice Miriam Gamlin of Sunday party, in boys and girls' meeting, Westminster Presbyterian Church, Warburton Avenue, Yonkers.

3:30 P. M.—Boys and girls' meeting at Mariners' Temple, Henry Street, corner Oliver. Mrs. A. H. Gilmore, speaker.

3:30 P. M.—Boys and girls' meeting, Church of the Convenant, 310 East Forty-second Street. Mrs. T. H. Halloway, speaker.

4:15 P. M.—Miss Alice Miriam Gamlin, in boys and girls' meeting, Nepperhan Baptist Church, near Waverly Place, Yonkers.

4:45 to 5:30 P. M.—Business women of the Wall Street section, meeting and tea at 51 Maiden Lane. Miss Frances E. Miller, speaker.

7:30 P. M.—Mr. Sunday in the tabernacle.

7:40 P. M.—Bible class and prayer meeting rally at Calvary Methodist Church. Miss Grace Saxe, speaker.

8 P. M.—Miss Jean B. Lamont in the Tremont Methodist Church, 178th Street and Washington Avenue, prayer meeting rally and Bible class.

8 P. M.—Meeting for pupils of Washington Irving High School, both sessions, in old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets. Miss Florence Kinney, speaker.

8 P. M.—Meeting of Sunday school teachers of Yonkers, in Y. M. C. A. of Yonkers. Miss Alice Miriam Gamlin, speaker.

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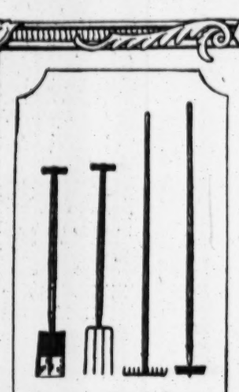

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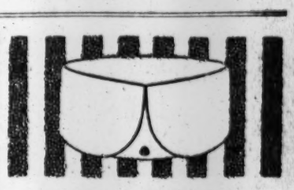

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CHAMPIONSHIPS OF METROPOLITAN GOLF ASSOCIATION ARE ABANDONED

METROPOLITAN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS OFF

Amateur, Open and Junior Tourneys Canceled by M. G. A. Executive Committee.

OTHER EVENTS AFFECTED

Request Made That Invitation Contests Be Dropped — Benefit Planned for Memorial Day.

The competitive golf season in this section of the country received an unexpected and staggering blow yesterday through the action taken by the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association in declaring off the Metropolitan amateur, open, and junior championships and in requesting all clubs which expected to hold invitation events under the auspices of the M. G. A. to abandon such tournaments for the year.

The move was entirely unexpected, as the association officials had heretofore given no inkling of their intentions in the matter. It is, however, right in line with the action recommended by the officials of the United States Golf Association, and will doubtless have the hearty support of all golfers in the Metropolitan district.

The abandonment of the championship events affects the whole Metropolitan golf season in a vital manner. In a general way the Spring season is arranged so that the amateur championship of the association comes as a climax, with the golfers in their best form. This year the event was to be played at the Brooklawn Country Club at Bridgeport, Conn., having been awarded to a Connecticut links for the first time in the history of the tournament.

The date set was June 13 to 16, and the Brooklawn Club has made many improvements in the course and the clubhouse in preparation for holding the tournament. The preparations will not be wasted, however, as it is planned to hold the 1918 championships over the courses to which they had been granted this year. The open championship was scheduled for July 12 and 13 at the North Shore Country Club, and the junior championship for June 26 and 27 at Siwanoy.

In addition to halting tournaments which might interfere with the preparedness movement on the part of this country, the officials of the M. G. A. rallied to the support of the military authorities by deciding to hold a great tournament at all the clubs of the association on Memorial Day, the proceeds of which tournament will be turned over to the Secretary of the association for the purchase of ambulances for service in France.

It is also recommended that all tournaments through the season be conducted on the same plan, and that whatever money is received be given to the Red Cross or similar organizations. Such tournaments as these and only such tournaments as these, will receive the hearty informal support of the Metropolitan Golf Association.

The Lakewood tournament, which begins this Thursday, and the Atlantic City tournament, scheduled for next week, will not be officially affected, as their dates were not awarded by the Metropolitan Golf Association. These clubs, however, may further the plans of the Metropolitan Golf Association by devoting the proceeds from entrance fees to the Red Cross.

The resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee were as follows:

Resolved, That the three Metropolitan Golf Association championships, amateur, junior, and open, be not held. (Carried unanimously.)

Resolved, That this committee recommends to the association that the several championships for next year be awarded to the same clubs to which they were awarded this year. (Carried unanimously.)

Resolved, That the Secretary inform all clubs to which dates for the tournaments have been assigned under the auspices of the Metropolitan Golf Association that the association requests that such tournaments be not held under the auspices of the tournaments, that clubs wishing to hold tournaments do so only with the understanding that such tournaments be held informally, and that the clubs go to no additional expense in preparing for them or in holding them, and that all receipts from entrance fees, if any, and all the money which would otherwise be paid for prizes, be contributed, through the Treasurer, to the Red Cross or such other patriotic purpose as the club in question may select.

It is further recommended that club competitions, such as are usually held on Saturdays and holidays, be held under like conditions as above. (Carried unanimously.)

Moved that each club in the Metropolitan Golf Association be requested to hold a club competition on Memorial Day, at which the entrance fee shall be $1 or more, the total receipts from the said entrance fees to be transmitted to the Treasurer of the association to be expended by him in the purchase of ambulances for service in France; the winner of the event at each club to receive a medal supplied by the association.

NATIONAL OPEN OFF, TOO.

Golf Title Event Scheduled for June 27 Is Canceled.

BOSTON, April 23.—Announcement that the national open golf championship tournament, which was to have been held at the Brae Burn Country Club in Newton on June 27, had been canceled because of the war, was received tonight by Harry L. Ayer, Chairman of the Brae Burn Golf Committee. Howard F. Whitney of New York, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, sent the notice.

American Association.

St. Paul, 4; Minneapolis, 0.
Kansas City, 4; Milwaukee, 3.
Indianapolis, 6; Louisville, 4.
Toledo, 4; Columbus, 3.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 1; Little Rock, 0.
Birmingham, 3; Atlanta, 2.
New Orleans, 7; Mobile, 4.
Chattanooga, 6; Memphis, 4.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Postponed; rain.)
Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
Cincinnati, 10; Chicago, 4.
Pittsburgh, 2; St. Louis, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 9; Boston, 6.
Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 3.
No other games scheduled.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	6	2	.750
St. Louis	8	4	.667
Boston	5	3	.625
Cincinnati	7	6	.538
Chicago	6	6	.500
Brooklyn	3	6	.333
Philadelphia	3	6	.333
Pittsburgh	4	9	.308

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	8	2	.800
Boston	6	3	.667
New York	5	3	.625
Cleveland	5	5	.500
St. Louis	4	6	.400
Philadelphia	4	6	.400
Washington	3	6	.333
Detroit	3	7	.300

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Game begins at 3:30.)
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Cleveland at Chicago.

MATTY GETS JIM THORPE.

Buys Indian from Giants When Roush's Injury Proves Serious.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 23.—Manager Mathewson of the Cincinnati Nationals announced today that he had obtained the services of Jim Thorpe of the New York Nationals. The deal involved a straight sale, but the price was not announced.

John Foster, Secretary of the Giants, said last night that Thorpe was released to the Cincinnati Club for the waiver price of $2,500, the deal having been closed yesterday afternoon. Mathewson wired to the Giants asking for Thorpe when it developed that Eddie Roush was so severely hurt when sliding into second in Sunday's game against Chicago that he would be out of the play for some time. The Giants were glad to let the Indian go on this plea for help.

MATTIES GO ON RAMPAGE.

Slug Chicago Cubs' Twirlers Without Mercy for 10 to 4 Victory.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 23.—Cincinnati won a slugging match from Chicago today, 10 to 4, and annexed the second game of a series. Cueto made a home run with two men on bases in the sixth inning. Prendergast sustained an injured finger when he attempted to stop Wingo's drive in the fifth, and was forced to retire. Toney was hit hard, but managed to keep the safeties fairly well scattered. Both Carter and Hendrix were pounded at critical stages.

The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	5	1	1	1	2
Kopf,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Neale,cf	3	0	1	5	0
Chase,1b	4	1	1	6	0
Griffith,rf	3	2	2	0	0
Shean,2b	4	1	2	1	3
Wingo,c	3	2	2	8	1
Cueto,lf	3	2	2	2	0
Toney,p	4	1	2	0	2
Total	32	10	13	27	10

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Zeider,ss	4	1	2	2	4
Wolter,rf	5	0	1	2	1
Doyle,2b	3	0	1	1	2
Mann,lf	5	0	0	2	1
Williams,cf	3	1	1	4	0
Merkle,1b	4	1	2	8	0
Deal,3b	3	0	2	2	0
Wilson,c	3	1	1	8	1
aFlack	1	0	0	0	0
Elliott,c	0	0	0	0	0
Prenderg't,p	2	0	1	0	0
Carter,p	0	0	0	0	0
Hendrix,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	35	4	11	24	11

a Batted for Wilson in eighth.
Errors—Kopf, Wolter.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	4	3	0	3	..	..	10
Chicago	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4

Two-base hits—Williams, Merkle. Three-base hits—Griffith. Home run—Cueto. Stolen base—Wingo. Sacrifice hit—Deal. Sacrifice flies—Kopf, Doyle. Double plays—Zeider and Merkle; Mann and Deal. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 8. Bases on balls—Off Prendergast, 2; Hendrix, 2; Toney, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Prendergast, 4 hits, 0 runs in 4 innings, (none out in fifth;) Carter, 3 and 3 in 1-3; Hendrix, 6 and 7 in 3 2-3; Toney, 11 and 4 in 9. Struck out—By Prendergast, 2; Toney, 8. Wild pitch—Toney. Time—2 hours 8 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

Wortman's Ankle Broken.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—It developed today that Wortman of the Chicago Nationals, who was injured in yesterday's game and had to be removed from the field, is seriously hurt and will be out of the game for some time. The attending physicians say that Wortman's ankle is broken and that he will not be able to play for at least six weeks.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Montreal at Newark, (postponed; rain.)

AT PROVIDENCE.

			R.H.E.
Providence	0 0 2 0 3 1 1 4 ..	11	11 6
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 0 2 1 2 0	5	7 2

AT BALTIMORE.

			R.H.E.
Rochester	2 0 0 0 1 1 0 2 0	6	8 1
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0	2	4 3

AT RICHMOND.

			R.H.E.
Richmond	4 1 0 0 1 0 0 3 ..	9	16 5
Toronto	2 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 2	8	11 1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Newark	4	1	.800
Baltimore	6	2	.750
Providence	3	2	.600
Rochester	4	4	.500
Richmond	3	4	.429
Montreal	2	3	.400
Toronto	2	5	.286
Buffalo	1	4	.200

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Montreal at Newark.
Buffalo at Providence.
Rochester at Baltimore.
Toronto at Richmond.

YANKEES BUMP SOX IN GARRISON FINISH

Donovanites, Three Runs Behind in Fifth, Break Loose to Win by 9 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 23.—This afternoon when the Red Sox cleaned up three runs in the fifth inning of their game with the Yankees and took a 5 to 2 lead, everything looked dark for Bill Donovan's warriors. Prosperity, however, was too much for the world's champions, who were celebrating "Jack Barry Day" with a banquet and all that sort of thing. By means of some healthy walloping and a break or two of luck, the Yankees tied the score against Ernie Shore before the eighth inning passed, and then walked into George Foster's pitching for a garrison finish of three runs, which corralled the game, 9 to 6.

The Sox did some lively hitting against Cullop early in the day, but Slim Love was equal to the task of holding the champions back while the Yankees were putting on their winning touches along toward dusk. The Sox made a dozen hits and the Highlanders made nine, but six of these came in the last three innings, when Red Sox miscues and battery weaknesses presented opportunities of which the New Yorkers were not slow to avail themselves.

The Donovan finish was a very classy affair. The score was 6 to 6 when the fun started, Gilhooley working Foster for a pass and High clipping a single to left. Maisel also singled through the infield and Gilhooley scored, but only because Catcher Cady dropped Lewis's throw to the plate. The throw had been dead on the mark.

Baker's single to right then brought High across, after which Maisel squeezed home from third on Magee's slow tap down to Barry. Prior to the finish both teams played dangerously loose ball, but the Yankees surely had the punch at the end.

In the third inning, Hooper, Gainer and Lewis bunched three hits for a run, but the Yankees came back to take a 2 to 1 lead in the fourth, Pipp putting a home run into the right field bleachers, the third since the park was opened in 1912. Magee later made the circuit on Gainer's error, a steel, Peckinpaugh's infield hit and Barry's sleepy play in running down Peck between first and second.

Gardner's double and Scott's sacrifice set the stage for Larry to steal home on Alexander in the same inning and to tie the score. The Sox had their party of three runs in the fifth, when, after Barry singled and Alexander lost Gainer's sacrifice, Pipp played a bunt to Baker, who shot the ball to the bleachers. Both Barry and Gainer counted, Lewis following when Baker threw over Alexander's head into the grand stand.

After Shore passed Magee and Peckinpaugh in the Yankees' seventh, Alexander got an infield single and Pinch Hitter Caldwell brought two runs in with a hit. Then, only a run behind, the next three batters were out. Boston scored next on Gainer's triple and Walker's fly to Magee. Barry's fumble in the eighth gave Baker a life, and the score was quickly tied when Cady had a passed ball following Peckinpaugh's triple to center. Then came the finish against Foster.

The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley,rf	3	1	0	3	0
High,lf	5	1	1	0	0
Maisel,2b	5	1	1	8	4
Pipp,1b	5	1	1	14	0
Baker,3b	5	1	2	1	3
Magee,cf	3	2	0	3	0
Peck'gh,ss	4	2	2	1	8
Alexander,c	3	0	2	3	0
Cullop,p	2	0	0	0	3
aCaldwell	1	0	0	0	0
Love,p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	37	9	9	27	15

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	5	1	2	1	0
Barry,2b	4	1	1	4	3
Gainer,1b	4	2	3	10	1
Lewis,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Walker,cf	3	0	1	3	0
Gardner,3b	4	1	3	0	1
Scott,ss	3	0	0	3	2
Cady,c	4	0	1	6	2
Shore,p	1	0	0	0	0
bWalsh	1	0	0	0	0
Foster,p	0	0	0	0	0
cJanvrin	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	6	13	27	15

a Batted for Cullop in seventh.
b Batted for Shore in eighth.
c Batted for Barry in ninth.
Errors—Pipp, Baker, Alexander, Barry, Gainer, (2,) Cady.

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	3	—9
Boston	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	—6

Two-base hits—Alexander, Gardner. Three-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Gainer. Home run—Pipp. Stolen bases—Magee, Gilhooley, Baker, Gardner. Sacrifice hits—Gainer, Lewis, Scott. Sacrifice flies—Magee, Walker. Double plays—Maisel and Pipp; Peckinpaugh, Maisel, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 7; Boston, 7. First base on errors—New York, 2; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Foster, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cullop, 11 hits, 3 runs in 6 innings; Shore, 6 and 3 in 8; Love, 2 and 1 in 3; Foster, 3 and 2 in 1. Struck out—By Love, 2; Shore, 3. Passed ball—Cady. Time—2 hours 21 minutes. Umpires—McCormick and Connolly.

ATHLETICS WIN TARDILY.

Overcome Senators' Lead in Ninth and Romp Ahead, 4 to 3.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—After having taken the lead in the eighth inning when two errors, a base on balls, and a single gave the local team three runs, Washington was defeated here today by Philadelphia as a result of errors by a score of 4 to 3.

The Athletics tied the count early in the ninth on Crane's misplay, Strunk's hit, Thrasher's sacrifice, and Mclnnis's single. Leonard then booted Bates's easy bounder and Strunk scored the winning run. Bush allowed only three hits and struck out seven men.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Witt,ss	3	1	1	0	2
Grover,2b	3	0	0	2	7
Bodie,lf	4	1	0	3	0
Strunk,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Thrasher,rf	2	0	0	1	0
McInnis,1b	3	0	1	11	0
Bates,3b	4	0	1	1	0
Meyer,c	4	0	0	8	0
Bush,p	4	1	2	0	4
Total	30	4	6	27	13

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Judge,1b	4	0	0	9	1
Foster,2b	4	0	2	2	1
Milan,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Rice,rf	4	0	1	1	1
Smith,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Leonard,3b	4	0	0	0	4
McBride,ss	2	0	0	4	1
aMenosky	1	1	0	0	0
Crane,ss	0	0	0	0	0
Henry,c	2	0	0	4	2
bJamieson	1	1	0	0	0
Ainsmith,c	0	0	0	0	0
Dumont,p	2	0	0	0	3
cMorgan	0	1	0	0	0
Gallia,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	3	27	13

a Batted for McBride in eighth.
b Batted for Henry in eighth.
c Batted for Dumont in eighth.
Errors—Grover, (2,) Meyer, Leonard, (2,) Crane, Dumont.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3

Two-base hit—Bush. Sacrifice hits—Grover, Witt, Thrasher. Sacrifice fly—Strunk. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 3. First base on error—Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 1. Base on balls—Off Dumont, 2; Bush, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Dumont, 4 hits, no runs in 8 innings; Gallia, 2 and none in 1; Bush, 3 and 2 in 9. Struck out—By Bush, 7; Dumont, 1. Time—1 hour 35 minutes. Umpires—Owens and Dineen.

DODGERS' FOUR HITS ARE ENOUGH TO WIN

Outbatted by Phillies, Robins Get Safe Drives When Needed —Score Is 3 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—How four hits can win a ball game nowadays, and from the hard-hitting Philadelphia aggregation, was demonstrated this afternoon to 5,000 fans when the Dodgers annexed their second straight game from the Moran clan by the score of 3 to 1.

As in the game pitched and won by Pfeffer on Saturday afternoon, the locals outbatted the Dodgers, but the champs managed to get their drives just when the Phillies were making their misplays, and the combination, with the excellent hurling of Cadore, proved enough to win.

Cadore in just three innings was in trouble, and all other times the Phillies' batsmen looked more like minor league performers than like pennant contenders. They could not fathom the delivery of the champions' young hurler after the first inning, when a pass to Paskert was directly responsible for the lone count against him. He had fine control and a fast-breaking curve that completely baffled the heaviest swatters of the locals. Once, with three on the sacks, he forced Bancroft to pop to Daubert, and again in the eighth, when the Phillies looked threatening, after Whitted opened with a single, a fine peg to second by Chief Meyers, completing a double play, ended all of the Phils' chances of winning.

Joe Oeschger, another youngster, did the flinging for the Quakers, and he did excellent work. A muff by Cravath on Myers's line drive paved the way for the two tallies that sewed up the game in the seventh. Oeschger pitched seven innings, and was taken out to allow Cooper to bat for him, and was succeeded in the eighth by Mayer, who showed a flash of his old-time form. Six of the heaviest swatters of the Dodgers faced him in the last two sessions, and all were retired on easy chances.

The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Fabrique,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Daubert,1b	3	1	0	8	0
Myers,cf	4	1	1	3	0
Wheat,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Stengel,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	2	3
Mowrey,3b	2	0	0	1	0
Meyers,c	3	0	0	6	2
Cadore,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	30	3	4	27	10

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Paskert,cf	3	1	1	0	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	1	1	4
Whitted,lf	3	0	1	4	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	0	14	0
Cravath,rf	4	0	0	1	1
Stock,3b	4	0	1	2	0
Niehoff,2b	3	0	1	1	2
Killifer,c	3	0	1	4	0
Adams,c	1	0	0	0	0
Oeschger,p	2	0	0	0	0
Mayer,p	0	0	0	0	2
aCooper	1	0	0	0	0
bDugey	1	0	0	0	0
cByrne	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	6	27	13

a Batted for Oeschger in seventh.
b Ran for Killifer in seventh.
c Batted for Mayer in ninth.
Errors—Fabrique, Daubert, Cadore, Cravath.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3	
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	

Two-base hits—Myers, Stock. Stolen base—Daubert. Sacrifice hit—Stengel. Sacrifice fly—Whitted. Double plays—Meyers and Mowrey; Meyers and Fabrique. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 9. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Base on balls—Off Cadore, 3; Oeschger, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Cadore, 6 hits and 1 run in 9 innings; Oeschger, 4 and 2 in 7; Mayer, 0 and 0 in 2. Struck out—By Cadore, 4; Oeschger, 3. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Harrison.

COOPER BLANKS CARDINALS.

Allows Only Three Hits and Pirates Come Out on Top, 2 to 0.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 23.—Cooper allowed only three hits today, and Pittsburgh shut St. Louis out 2 to 0. Pittsburgh got a run in the second, when Baird singled, stole second, moved to third when Snyder threw to centre field, and scored on Fischer's single. In the third, Ward singled, took second on Cooper's single, went to third when Cooper was forced at second, and scored on Carey's hit.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gleason,2b	4	0	1	3	1
Bigbee,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Carey,cf	4	0	1	6	0
Schulte,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Hemsley,1b	4	0	0	8	1
Baird,3b	3	1	2	0	2
Fischer,c	3	0	1	3	1
Ward,ss	3	1	1	2	3
Cooper,p	3	0	1	1	4
Total	32	2	7	27	12

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bescher,lf	2	0	1	1	0
Betzel,2b	4	0	0	2	1
Long,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Miller,1b	3	0	0	11	1
Hornsby,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Cruise,cf	2	0	1	5	0
aGonzales	1	0	0	0	0
Smith,cf	0	0	0	1	0
Ilsley,c	1	0	0	0	0
Stewart,cf	0	0	0	0	0
F. Smith,3b	3	0	0	1	4
Snyder,c	3	0	0	1	3
Watson,p	1	0	0	0	1
Steele,p	2	0	0	0	3
cLivingston	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	3	27	15

Errors—Hornsby, Snyder.
a Batted for Cruise in sixth.
b Batted for J. Smith in eighth.
c Batted for Steele in ninth.

Pittsburgh	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen bases—Baird, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; St. Louis, 8. First base on error—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cooper, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Cooper, 3 hits, no runs in 9 innings; off Watson, 5 and 1 in 2 2-3; Steele, 2 and 0 in 6 1-3. Struck out—By Watson, 1. Passed ball—Snyder. Time—1 hour 44 minutes. Umpires—Orth and Rigler.

STAKE GOES TO WHITNEY.

Tippity Witchet Takes Two-Year-Old Event at Havre de Grace.

HAVRE DE GRACE., Md. April 23.—Harry Payne Whitney captured the first stake for two-year-olds run in the East this season when his Tippity Witchet, by Broomstick—Lady Frivoles won the Aberdeen stakes, which was the feature of the racing card this afternoon. It required all the skill of Frankie Robinson to land the Broomstick gelding in front of J. M. Zimmer's Onico, and in doing so he reversed the order of finish when these two met in a race here last week.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling, purse $600, five and a half furlongs. Time—0:55 3-5.

Lady Eileen, W. Stockton's blk. f., 104 pounds, by Celt-Eostre, $12.30, $4.80, and $3. (E. Forehand).....1
Ashtoreth, E. Cebrian's b. f., 104, by Von Tromp-Isolation, $4 and $3, (W. Obert).....2
Sincerity, H. P. Whitney's b. f., 104, by Broomstick-Loyal, $3.20, third, (F. Robinson).....3
Juanita III., Alerantes, Peeper, and Will Soon also ran. Marmont and Expression scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $600, about two miles. Time—4:10.

Stucco, L. W. Garth's br. g., 6 years, 147 pounds, by Filigrane-My Eleanor, $4.50, $3.50, and $2.70, (F. Johnson).....1
Idle Michael, W. L. Maupin's ch. g., 9, 140, by Potentate-Bonnie Lizzie II., $4.80 and $3.40, (W. Allen).....2
Handrunning, C. K. Rockwell's br. g., 9, 135, by Handspring-Pensa, $4.20, third, (J. Barrett).....3
Agon, Otto Floto, Frijolee, Kenworthy, Brazenose, and Runway also ran. Duke of Norfolk scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; six furlongs. Time—1:13 1-5.

King Baggot, R. F. Carman's ch. g., 3 years, 90 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Freyja, $8, $6.50, and $2.80, (A. Collins).....1
Kathryn Gray, H. G. Bedwell's ch. f., 3, 89, by Ballot-Old Squaw, $4 and $3.20, (R. Troise).....2
Cherry Ripe, L. Blume's ch. g., 3, 99, by Hamburg-Cerise, $4.30 third, (H. Wakoff).3
Gainer, Meddling Miss, Woodfair, Batwa, Soldier, Three Cheers, Marianao, and Dr. Neison also ran. Plumose, Tom Elward, and Stanley S. scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; $600 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:06 3-5.

Tea Caddy, M. Shea's ch. c., 4 years, 104 pounds, by Rock Sand-Tea's Over, $5.80, $3.60 and $3.60, (E. Ambrose).....1
Carbide, J. S. Tyree's br. h., 5, 111, by Celt-Lady Goda, $6.90 and $6.50, (E. Haynes).....2
Pesky, D. A. O'Mears's br. f., 4, 98, by Broomstick - Perverse, $19.80 third, (R. Troise).....3
Top o' the Morning, Sea Beach, Skeer Flee, Anita, and Adalid also ran. Foxly J. scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—Abardeen Stakes, for two-year-olds, $1,000 added; four and a half furlongs. Time—0:54 3-5.

Tippity Witchet, H. P. Whitney's b. g., 113, by Broomstick-Lady Frivoles, $4.60, $3. and $2.50. (F. Robinson).....1
Onico, J. M. Zimmer's br. f., 118, by Marta Santa-The Pet, $3.70 and $3.40, (W. Collins).....2
Virginia Yell, J. P. Jones's ch. g., 113, by Plaudit-Mary Serille, $3.80 third, (J. Butwell).....3
Judith, Land Lubber, Edith F., Fan Fan, Umatilla, and Piedra also ran. Mary Maud and Julian scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $600; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:45 3-5.

Broomsedge, R. Parr's b. g., 6 years, 106 pounds, by Broomstick - Sister Mary,, $22.60, $18.50, and $10.90, (E. Ambrose).....1
Miss Kruter, J. W. Parrotto's b. m., 6, 106, by Transvaal-Lillie Kruter, $4.60 and $3.50, (F. Merimee).....2
Preston Lynn, J. M. Zimmer's ch. g., 5, 111, by Dick Welles-Animosity, $4.50 third, (W. Collins).....3
Carlaverock, Jerry, Billy Culbertson, Yodeles, Joe Finn, Brickley, Jessie Louise, Impression, and Maxim's Choice also ran. Sandhill, Devil Fish, High Horse, Harry Lauder, and Prim Harry also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; purse, $600; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:46 3-5.

El Rey, W. Stormont's ch. c., 110 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Lady Strathmore, $5.80, $2.90, and $2.20, (T. Parrington).....1
Poughkeepsie, A. Lezama's b. c., 106, by Hastings-Pocketpiece, $4 and $2.10, (R. Ball).....2
Ella Ryan, S. Louis's b. f., 107, by Ogden-Auvergne, $2.10, third, (F. Robinson).....3
Safe and Sane and Odds and Ends also ran. Kebo scratched.

FAVORS ANTI-BOXING BILL.

Senate Committee Expected to Report Out Slater Bill Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 23.—The Slater bill, providing for the repeal of the present boxing law, will be reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee tomorrow, according to Senator J. Henry Walters, Chairman of the committee. Senator Walters said tonight that he was sure that eight members of the fifteen on the committee would vote for the measure. It is understood that the upper house will pass the bill, and, therefore, the end of the week may see the Assembly again facing a fight on the measure it defeated twice.

No one here will venture to predict just how the last stand of the Assembly against the repeal of the Frawley law, under which boxing is now conducted, will end. Acting under the strongly expressed admonitions of Governor Whitman, Speaker Sweet and Majority Leader Adler, together with the other Republican leaders in the lower house, are straining every nerve to hold their followers in line to obey the Governor's demand. They have no easy task because, aside from a united Democratic opposition, more than a score of Republicans, including John G. Malone of Albany, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, are fighting tooth and nail to beat any measure that will kill boxing.

COFFEY AND MORRIS IN 10-ROUND DRAW

Roscommon Giant's Whirlwind Finish Overcomes Carl's Early Aggressiveness.

An almost superhuman effort on the part of Jim Coffey, the big Roscommon heavyweight, which furnished a large gathering of boxing enthusiasts with the most sensational fighting finish they have seen in many a day in a New York ring, earned the Irishman an even break in the honors of his ten-round bout with Carl Morris, the Oklahoma heavyweight, last night at the Manhattan A. C., on 155th Street and Eighth Avenue.

Coffey left his corner with an eager spring as the bell sent the boxers on the last leg of their ten-session journey, and from that moment until the timer clanged the gong the big Irish heavyweight, carrying the hopes of the majority of the spectators, battered Morris with a fusillade of blows that cut down the advantage which the Oklahoman had earned in the pereceding rounds.

Coffey brought the crowd to its feet yelling wildly and throwing their hats into the air. The Irishman forgot to be wary and swung out heavily with both hands to Morris's face and jaw. Morris was caught unawares by his opponent's return to life, and before he found himself he was shaken several times with heavy righthand swings and uppercuts which the Irish boxer rained on him from every angle. Then the tide of the battle turned, and for the first time Morris was forced to seek the shelter of a clinch, instead of Coffey, who had been holding and was seemingly tired throughout a number of the earlier rounds.

The Roscommon lad, however, refused to let his adversary get a breathing spell, and wrenched himself free from Morris's grasp so that he could lash out again with long range wallops. The Oklahoman, though, showed considerable gameness and ability to assimilate punishment and, although he was being buffeted about by Coffey's heavy swings to the face and stomach, Morris came in doggedly in an effort to get close and return the blows.

Displaying unexpected agility, which amounted to complete transformation over his showing in preceding rounds, hopped in and out and about his opponent, letting loose with everything he had in the line of blows, and when Morris was not on the receiving end of the heavy punches, he was holding desperately in close. The final bell

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AUSTIN BOOKS BRING $37,292 ON FIRST DAY

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Series of 16 Original Drawings in Sepia by George Cruikshank Sold for $3,650—Sale Ends Today.

The sale of the library of the late Samuel H. Austin of Philadelphia was begun at the American Art Galleries yesterday. The total for the afternoon and evening sessions was $37,292. George D. Smith paid the highest price of the day, $4,500, for Catalogue No. 425, the finest known copy of the first edition of the "Pickwick Papers," in the original parts, the Captain R. J. H. Douglas copy, which was sold at auction in London three years ago. Mr. Smith also gave the second highest price, $3,650, for Catalogue No. 135, a series of sixteen original drawings in sepia by George Cruikshank for William Combe's "Life of Napoleon."

Among the other items were the following, with catalogue numbers, prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders:

No. 57—An autograph document, signed by William Penn, relating to troubles between Pennsylvania and Maryland; Charles Sessler $220
No. 75—A warrant signed by William III. of England, dated March 19, 1700; Gabriel Wels 180
No. 78—"Real Life in Ireland," first edition, with plates by Henry Aiken and others; George D. Smith 290
No. 84—"Going to Epsom Races," with plates by Henry Aiken; Gabriel Wels. 165
No. 88—"Jorrock's Jaunts and Jollities," by R. S. Surtees, illustrated by Henry Aiken; E. P. Dutton & Co. 440
No. 89—"The Analysis of the Hunting Field," by R. S. Surtees, illustrated by Henry Aiken; Brentano 280
No. 108—Sebastian Brandt's "Stultifera Navis," Basel, 1497; Dr. Joseph Martino 225
No. 109A—"Jane Eyre," by Charlotte Bronte, first edition, original cloth, uncut; Charles Sessler 205
No. 133—"The Annals of Gallantry," by A. Moore, illustrated by George Cruikshank and bound by Riviere; George D. Smith 345
No. 134—William Combe's "Life of Napoleon," with illustrations by George Cruikshank; James F. Drake 200
No. 156—W. H. Ireland's "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," with illustrations by George Cruikshank; Charles Scribner's Sons 360
No. 157—"German Popular Stories," by Grimm, illustrated by George Cruikshank; the Captain R. J. H. Douglas copy; Gabriel Wels 2,100
No. 202—"The Ingoldsby Legends," by R. H. Barham, illustrated by George Cruikshank, with autograph stanza by Thomas Moore; George D. Smith 220
No. 212—W. H. Maxwell's "History of the Irish Rebellion in 1798," illustrated by George Cruikshank; Charles Sessler 195
No. 229—"The Bands in the Parks," illustrated by George Cruikshank; George D. Smith 300
No. 245—The John B. Gough and M. C. D. Borden collection of Cruikshankiana, containing almost 3,500 etchings, &c., in binding by the Club Bindery; Gabriel Wels 2,550
No. 300—Original pencil sketch, "Rose Maylie and Oliver," by George Cruikshank; Charles Sessler 312.50
No. 424—"Sketches by Boz," with series complete, first edition, illustrated by George Cruikshank; James F. Drake 315.00
No. 429—"The Strange Gentleman," by Charles Dickens, frontispiece by "Phiz"; Gabriel Wels 1,500.00
No. 436—"Master Humphrey's Clock," "Old Curiosity Shop," and "Barnaby Rudge," first issue of the first edition, in the original 88 weekly parts; Gabriel Wels 540.00

The library sale will be concluded this evening.

St. Andrew's Cuts Dues for Soldiers.

The Board of Governors of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, one of the oldest in America, has been empowered to reduce or remit the dues of such of its members as shall be in the service of the nation during the present war. The action was taken at the regular annual meeting of the club at Delmonico's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, last week.

BERNHARDT RALLIES AGAIN.

Hope for Her Recovery Brighter After Slight Relapse Sunday.

Hope for the recovery of Sarah Bernhardt was brighter yesterday after a comfortable day during which her condition showed considerable improvement from Sunday, when some alarm was felt because there had been little change in the general underlying conditions since she was taken to Mt. Sinai Hospital early last week.

The morning bulletin stated that after having passed a poor day Sunday she had showed an improvement at night and the improvement had continued. The 1 o'clock bulletin read: "Mme. Bernhardt has improved since this morning; distinct improvement since last night. We have had no consultation over blood transfusion. If we hold one we will issue a bulletin."

This last was a denial of a statement in a morning paper yesterday that the physicians had been discussing the advisability of blood transfusion. The last bulletin of the day issued at 9:30 P. M. merely stated that the actress was resting comfortably.

In reply to a message of good-will delivered by Beverly Sitgreaves for Mme. Bernhardt to an assembly of women gathered at the Lyceum to formulate plans for the Actors' Fund Fair the women sent the following message:

"Five hundred women assembled at Lyceum Theatre in the cause of the Actors' Fund received enthusiastically your kind message from Miss Sitgreaves of sympathy and service for our cause and they all unite in the loving hope of your speedy recovery and future happiness."

DICKEY WRITES ANOTHER.

"The Lincoln Highwayman" a Little Copy of "Under Cover."

The one-act play at the Palace this week is "The Lincoln Highwayman," a lively and fairly entertaining melodrama by Paul Dickey and Roi Cooper Megrue. Mr. Megrue is not credited as part author by the program, but he should be, because Mr. Dickey's piece is only a slight variation of "Under Cover." It is presented with a good company that includes such well-known players as Inez Plummer, Frank Sylvester, and Mr. Dickey himself.

Once more the comic Mr. Melrose does his inimitable tumble, the while emitting a strange crooning noise, which sounded yesterday afternoon like an irreverent burlesque of Phyllis Neilson-Terry, the towering young English actress, who betook herself to the halls after her effort to establish herself here as a star. Now at last the proverbial case of "Hamlet" without Hamlet is realised, for there is no room for the Prince of Denmark in Miss Terry's plans. This week she gives Ophelia's mad scene with considerable virtuosity, preceded, for no apparent reason, by "Ben Bolt." This celebrated song calls for a rich contralto, and Miss Terry's voice is a soprano, sweet, thin, and piercing high, but it lingers in her répertoire because she once played "Trilby." George White and Lucile Cavanagh continue to foot it featly at the Palace, and Adele Rowland, late of "Her Soldier Boy," sings with great style, and is none the less charming because she is no longer brashly described on the program as "the American Guilbert."

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'CARMEN' AT THE LEXINGTON

A Spirited Performance for One Night by Opera Artists.

The Lexington Opera House, future home of French opera under its lease next year to the Metropolitan's former allies from Chicago, drew a full attendance last night for a single performance of "Carmen" by artists of some of the companies now starting a long holiday in New York instead of sailing abroad. A stage box was reserved for Director Campanini of Chicago, who will give a month's season here next January. The only member of his forces in last night's cast was Gaston Sargeant, as the Captain of Spanish troops in Seville.

Pauline Donalda, who sang at Hammerstein's Manhattan, was a comely Carmen and a tuneful one, barring lapses from pitch perhaps due to first appearance on a new stage. She found herself more at home in the fine acoustics of the house in her later scenes. Mischa Leon, a handsome young tenor, and Auguste Bouilles, a basso of power, were respectively Don José and the Toreador.

Albertina Rasch, the Century dancer, assisted in the tavern revels, where Carolyn Andrews, Adelina Schumaker, Ernesto de Giacomo, and Mario Carbone completed the gypsy quintet. Josiah Zuro conducted the big ensembles with skill, and what the staging lacked in completeness was made up for by the loyal efforts of a hastily assembled cast and the enthusiasm of an audience plainly determined to be pleased from start to finish.

TREE PRAISES BALFOUR.

He Makes a Patriotic Curtain Speech on St. George's Day.

Sir Herbert Tree, in response to the demand of the audience, made a speech at the New Amsterdam Theatre last night in which he said:

"Today is an important day for England, and in consequence of recent events happily an important day for you. It is St. George's Day, and the anniversary of Shakespeare's birth. For the first time in history the American flag flies over the Houses of Parliament. Thanks to you, might is now also on the side of right. England has sent Arthur Balfour, a fine old English gentleman, an aristocrat at heart—a Socialist in courtesy. He remains in spite of all temptations plain Mr. Balfour. It is a fine thing to be able to afford not to be a Duke."

At the end of the speech the audience sang "God Save the King," "The Star-Spangled Banner," and "The Marseillaise."

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CONTESSA GINA MOZZATO, etc; Allied War Relief Benefit Concert, Carnegie Hall, Tuesday, May 1st, 8:45. Tickets $5, $3, $2, at Box Office.

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15
HARRY FERN & CO., TOMMY, All Seats HAYDEN, DENNY & SYKES, Reserved FORREST & CHURCH & 5 others. 35c, 50c, 75c

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MANTELL "MACBETH" Tonight at 8
Wed. Mat., "Richelieu"; Wed. Eve., "Hamlet"; Thurs., "Merchant of Venice"; Fri. Eve., Sat. Mat. & Eve., "Julius Cæsar."
Beg. WED. EVE., MAY 2. Orders now.
The Highwayman
with JOHN CHARLES THOMAS

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-Morrow, 2:15.
Last Week Here—Next Week Lyric Theatre
CLIFTON CRAWFORD Play with
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"Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World.
Good Seats at 50c, $1.00 & $1.50.
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THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
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Thea., E. of B'way. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. Evgs. 8:20.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Matinees To-M'w & Sat. 2:15.
JOE WEBER OFFERS **EILEEN**
By Henry Blossom & Victor Herbert.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-M'w & Sat. 2:20
Like the breath of Springtime.
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—*Herald.*

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-Morrow, 2:15.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents in John Galsworthy's
EMILY STEVENS | THE FUGITIVE

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-Morrow & Sat., 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

PRINCESS 39th, near Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-M'w & Sat., 2:15.
OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-M'w & Sat., 2:20.
AUTHUR HOPKINS Presents
MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE
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"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREAT MUSICAL FARCE WITH A CHORUS OF CALIFORNIA GIRLS
CANARY COTTAGE

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Pop. Mat. To-Morrow, 2:30.
WM. COLLIER In the Greatest of All Farces
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

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Orchestra of 85. Oscar Spirescu, Cond.
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GABRILOWITSCH
SOLOIST HAROLD BAUER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

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POPULAR REQUEST PROGRAM.
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Arnold Volpe, Conductor.
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Recitation of text with Piano Score. Tues., April 24, 8:30, Hotel Plaza. (Tel. Circle 467.)

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SIR HERBERT
TREE
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ENTIRELY NEW
Midnight Frolic
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Lew Fields presents AN ALL-STAR CAST
JOHN MASON, IRENE FENWICK, RICHARD BENNETT, HELEN WARE, LEW FIELDS, WILLIS P. SWEATNAM, MATHILDE COTTRELLY, HELEN LOWELL in "BOSOM FRIENDS."

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:50. LAST 2 Mats. To-M'w & Sat. 2:30. WEEKS
MAUDE ADAMS A Kiss for Cinderella
J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
LAST NIGHT SAT., MAY 5TH.

LYCEUM 45th St., B'way. Evs. 8:30. LAST 2 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. WEEKS
The Case of Lady Camber

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY Theatre, B'way 46 St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees To-Morrow & Sat. at 2:30.

HUDSON Theatre, W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees To-Mor'w & Sat., 2:15.
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GOOD 1st BALC. SEATS 50c. 75c, $1.00.

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With John Barrymore, Constance Collier, Lionel Barrymore, Laura Hope Crews.
LOUIS DE FOE, WORLD:
"'Peter Ibbetson' must be reckoned among the very few notable events of the season."
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Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
LAST WEEK
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD
Century Girl
ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY, VAN & SCHENCK, & Sesuby Chorus
AFTER PERFORMANCE VISIT
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COCOANUT GROVE (CENTURY ROOF)

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees To-morrow & Sat., 2:30.
Laurette Taylor
In J. Hartley Manners' Play "OUT THERE"

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-Mor'w (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15.
GEORGE in Louis N. Parker's Play.
ARLISS "DISRAELI"

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-Mor'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents a New Comedy by MAUDE FULTON
The Brat

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
Arnold Daly "The Very Minute"

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WILLIAM COURTENAY - THOS. A. WISE
In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"

GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-M'w & Sat. 2:30.
LAST 2 WEEKS
Ruth Chatterton and Co., incl. BRUCE McRAE
in "Come Out of the Kitchen."

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. To-M'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30
JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"

SELZNICK PICTURES
HERBERT BRENON Presents
FLORENCE REED in "THE ETERNAL SIN"
—IN THE FOLLOWING—
MARCUS LOEW THEATRES
WEEK OF APRIL 23RD

TO-DAY & WED.	WED. & THURS.
ORPHEUM	NEW YORK
DELANCEY	THURS. & FRI.
BIJOU (B'klyn)	CIRCLE
FULTON (B'klyn)	WEST END
PALACE (B'klyn)	TUES. & WED.
DE KALB (B'klyn)	BROADWAY (B'klyn)
Thur., Fri. & Sat.	WEDNESDAY
NATIONAL	86TH ST. THEA.
BOULEVARD	SATURDAY
LINCOLN	ROYAL (B'klyn)
GREELEY	SAT. & SUN.
SEVENTH AVE.	116TH ST.
AMERICAN	42ND ST.
AVE. B.	

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IN HIS FIRST COMEDY MADE BY HIS OWN COMPANY.
"THE BUTCHER BOY."
Initial Paramount-Arbuckle Comedy.
—IN THE FOLLOWING—
MARCUS LOEW THEATRES
WEEK OF APRIL 23RD
—TODAY AND TOMORROW—

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Greeley Square	7th Avenue
National	American
Avenue B	Delancey
Loew's Newark	
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.	
Orpheum	De Kalb, Bklyn.
Palace, Bklyn.	Warwick, Bklyn.
Fulton, Bklyn.	Bijou, Bklyn.

IN ADDITION TO REGULAR VAUDEVILLE AND MOTION PICTURE PROGRAMMES
—TODAY—

New York	Circle
42d St.	West End
Wednesday & Thursday, 116th Street	
Thursday, Royal, Brooklyn.	
Thursday & Friday, Broadway, Bklyn.	
Friday, 86th Street, N. Y.	

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BROADWAY AT 48TH STREET
SPECIAL $1.50 DINNER
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Drop in today between 11:30 and 2 and see how the most discriminating people in New York enjoy their luncheon hour.

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Revolving Dance Floor Beautiful Roman Garden Fountain Fantasies
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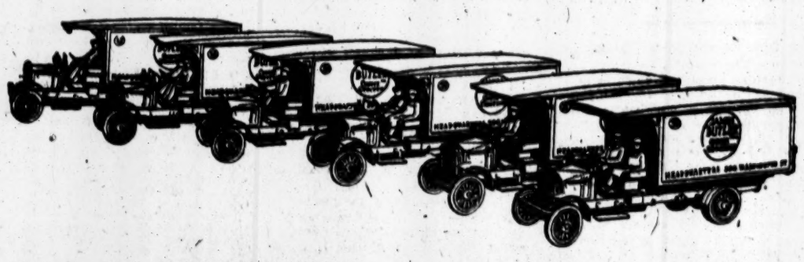

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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1917.

OUR STRENGTH, NOT GERMANY'S WEAKNESS.

The reports coming out of Germany of food shortage and unrest among the working classes have our interest and attention. They are not without confirmation. But we should be guilty of the greatest blunder of all the ages did we assume that hunger and distress would compel Germany to surrender very soon, and that therefore we might take our time about preparing for war, since the fighting is likely to stop before we can get ready to fight. The Germans will bear hardship and privation more bravely than any other nation on earth, because no other nation has been to anything like the same degree schooled in the belief that every sacrifice must be made for the State and that the State's highest business is war. The Imperial Government is unshakable, the loyalty to it of the people is beyond all question, and the Government will not sue for peace until it is put under the last stern measure of compulsion. That may be a year hence, it may be two years hence. No one knows.

We do know that we shall fail in our duty to ourselves, to our allies, to the great cause to which all our resources are pledged, if we do not prepare with the utmost speed to put forth our full strength. Germany was shocked by our entry into the war. Even her nerves of iron have been shaken by the promptness with which we have appropriated seven billions for carrying on war against her. She must be further shocked and shaken, since the first rule of war is to give the enemy no respite, by the immediate creation of a great American army to take the field against her. Delay and irresolution in raising troops will give her dangerous encouragement.

Meanwhile it is our immediate and imperative duty to export foodstuffs and war supplies in the greatest possible volume to the Allies. The one remaining chance of victory for Germany is through the starvation of England. It may be only one chance in a hundred, one chance in a thousand, but we can and must destroy it altogether. When so great a peril is in question, the only rule of safety is to give no chance at all. We cannot and ought not to conceal from ourselves the fact that by destroying a great deal of tonnage and through the deterrent influence they have had upon sailings the German submarines have seriously interfered with England's commerce. The sufficiency of her supplies must not be put in jeopardy, it is our first and instant duty to come to her relief by the use of all shipping available for the purpose and by the rapid construction of the new carriers with moderate tonnage designed for that service.

It is hardly less imperative that we give aid to Russia. She has passed through a dangerous crisis and is not yet firmly upon her feet. Millions of tons of munitions sent her by this country and by Japan were piled up in her harbors, dispatched to wrong destinations, or by other means kept from reaching the front, through the treasonable conspiracies of the officials of the Imperial Government. The transportation system is disorganized, the distribution of food, fuel, and necessary supplies has been interfered with. She needs help. For one thing, she needs money and credit. They must be freely extended by the United States. The Provisional Government needs, moreover, the support which the cordial co-operation and sympathy of our Government will give, in order that it may be strengthened against the assaults of the radicals and visionaries and against the German propaganda for a separate peace, which continues to be dangerous.

The help we may give at once will be clearly made known to our Government by the British and French Commissions, but we do not need to be told that England and France must have food, that their armies must have rifles, guns, and shells, that Russia must have financial aid, and that she must be fortified in every way against the German assaults from without and from within. She is measurably protected by the powerful blows the British and French are directing against the Germans in the west. Had she not been betrayed by her Government, she might now be dealing blows on her own account against weakened lines, with much more than a fighting chance of great victories, victories even that, with the allied advance in the west, might drive the Germans out of the lands that they have invaded and put them in a mood for serious talk about peace. These are our contributions to the war. We must make them at once and continue with increasing energy to give help out of our great resources until our armies are ready to take their places on the battle line.

VAIN WORDS.

Since the Kaiser knows as well as anybody else that the Crown Prince has not "brought to failure the great "French attempt to break through on "the Aisne and in Champagne," why should he say so? Since he knows as well as anybody else that the French have not failed in anything; since he knows that the terrible policy of alternating blows, delivered first by the British, then by the French, then by the British again, is having its full measure of success, why should he write congratulating the Crown Prince on its failure? Obviously because it is necessary to use the language of victory when the fact of victory has long since departed. It is not to the Crown Prince but to the gasping German people that these words are addressed, and they are not words of congratulation but of false consolation.

It would not be enough for HINDENBURG or for the Crown Prince himself to use this language. Neither of them could still the murmur. The false consolation must come from the Kaiser, if it is to delude. As time goes on, as HAIG and NIVELLE continue their steady, alternating, sledgehammer blows at the German morale, this ignis fatuus will have to be called into service more and more often. Over and over again, with increasing frequency, the Kaiser will be pressed into service to cheer those flagging hopes with hollow words; and at last the sounding-board will cease to act.

A FEARLESS CHAMPION OF LIBERTY.

When JOHN THADEUS DELANE came to the editorship of The Times of London the freedom of the press had been established in England for a century and a half. A long line of statesmen, many of whom had smarted under journalistic criticism, had nevertheless been sufficiently wise and disinterested to recognize and uphold it as the chief bulwark of Liberty. So firmly fixed was the independence and power of the press that the immediate predecessor of DELANE was able to exact from the heads of a new Ministry that needed his support a written pledge to the execution of certain reforms.

DELANE was even more powerful than BARNES, but he never bargained his support. He put successive Governments on their good behavior, aiding them until they proved unworthy; he sometimes granted respites to bad Governments that promised to mend their ways, and he never flinched before any frown. He dared, more than any other journalist had ever dared, to maintain the right of the newspaper to the free utterance not only of opinion but of fact, even in time of war. He considered Ministers as the instruments and not the masters of the public opinion to which the press is prime minister. He wrote in 1846:

> The country will govern itself. It naturally, and almost unconsciously, makes a certain progress, which successive Ministries can only a little simplify or perplex, quicken or retard. In spite of Governments, a great necessity grows up and compels a hearing. Measures spring forth, no one knows how, in the mind of the nation, at first rudely but truly conceived, then gradually taking solidity and form, and lastly forcing themselves into legislative being. This progressive movement triumphantly rides over parties; or rather, to speak more truly, like the messenger of an Oriental potentate, it impresses every one it falls in with, compelling him to leave his own errands and forward the business of the nation.

For the mysteries of diplomacy DELANE had no respect, believing that the people were entitled to know before it was too late what they were being committed to. He boldly obtained and published secret ultimatums, and the amazed rulers to whom they were addressed read them in print while the enemy's messengers lagged on the way. He dragged hidden treaties to the light, and in at least one instance, as he believed, thus prevented war—"no greater honor is within the reach of the journalist," he wrote to BLOWITZ, to whom he assigned the credit of that achievement. He wrung the heart and roused the wrath of England by fearlessly describing the Government's neglect of her troops at the front. Over these things monarchs murmured, Prime Ministers protested. As Lord CLARENDON plaintively put it, DELANE actually declined to "throw a veil over our shortcomings"—ingenuous revelation of the motive that actuates most advocates of rigorous press censorship! But nobody dared interfere, or propose to interfere, with this courageous upholder of free speech. His own words contrasting the duties of press and Government have the dignity and force of a Charter of Liberty:

> The purposes and duties of the two Powers are constantly separate, generally independent, sometimes diametrically opposite. The dignity and freedom of the Press are trammeled from the moment it accepts any other position. To perform its duties with entire independence, and consequently with the utmost public advantage, the Press can enter into no close or binding alliance with the statesmen of the day, nor can it surrender its permanent interests to the convenience of the ephemeral power of any Government. The first duty of the Press is to obtain the earliest and most correct intelligence of the events of the time, and instantly by disclosing them to make them the common property of the nation. * * * It is daily and forever appealing to the enlightened force of public opinion—anticipating if possible the march of events—standing upon the breach between the present and the future, and extending its survey to the horizon of the world. * * * We are bound to tell the truth as we find it, without fear of consequences—to lend no convenient shelter to acts of injustice and oppression, but to consign them at once to the judgment of the world. * * * It may suit the purposes of statesmen to veil the Statue of Liberty. * * * Governments must treat other Governments with external respect, however black their origin or foul their deeds; but happily the Press is under no such trammels, and, while diplomatists are exchanging courtesies, can unmask the mean heart that beats beneath a star, or point out the bloodstains on the hand which grasps a sceptre. The duty of the journalist is the same as that of the historian—to seek out truth, above all things, and to present to his readers, not such things as statecraft would wish them to know, but the truth as near as he can attain it.

Today, forty years after the death of DELANE, and in a free nation that has just dedicated itself to war that democracy may live, it is seriously proposed to suppress that freedom of the press which is the very breath of democracy.

BLOWING UP HOSPITALS.

The warfare now being waged against hospital ships seems to mark the climax of savagery in the German methods. Except for the massacring of prisoners, there is nothing left undone which could be done to complete the abandonment of all the restrictions of civilized warfare. Aside from this one exception, which has so far been maintained, the Germans have established a complete identity of aims and methods with those of the most ferocious warriors of the ages of barbarism.

Discovering that the distinctive marking of hospital ships simply serves to attract torpedoes, the British have begun to remove these markings, but were too slow in the case of one of the ships sunk last Tuesday. It will be remembered long that it was the Germans who compelled the discontinuance of the Red Cross insignia by making them a target instead of a protection. In their eagerness for slaughter, the Germans doom to death wounded German prisoners aboard hospital ships.

Because of this warfare upon hospital ships, the British have been obliged to reckon with the prospect of giving up the use of such ships altogether and transporting their physicians to the Continent to treat the sick and wounded there. All the doctors in the United Kingdom have been called into service. The effect on the sick and wounded within the English borders may be considerable, and it is possible that it is upon this that the Germans counted—on carrying frightfulness into England by lessening the possibility of medical aid for sick civilians, women, and children there. It is a calculation not beneath Prussian ingenuity nor above the poisoning of wells.

DISORDERED COMMODITY MARKETS.

Mr. BALFOUR'S surprise and pleasure at the calm and peace which he observed among us contrasts with a domestic diagnosis of something like hysteria. Doubtless both are right. We are less excited than those who have been three years making prodigious efforts and who have been nearer the struggle. Also, we are excited in considerable degree before we are hurt at all. This most clearly appears in the markets for the necessaries of life. Grocers are so overwhelmed with demands for staples that in some cases they decline, or are unable to fill, orders clearly unjustified. At Pittsburgh consumers are buying iron upon a scale exceeding their needs thrice or fourfold, and are paying accordingly.

Everybody who neglected to buy coal at the Spring prices last year is buying it now, and some dealers are refusing deliveries this month, that is until there is another advance of price. The shortage of freight cars is the maximum and is unnecessary. Shippers double their demands because the railways grant only part of what is asked. Some shippers make their demands for cars upon more than one railway, and thus the shortage is magnified. This is to be observed through all the processes of production. Manufacturers place orders for materials in surplus amounts, trusting to get part from each. Then oftentimes more is delivered than can be warehoused, and the cars are used for storage instead of transportation.

In short, the commodity markets are passing through the experience from which the security markets are emerging. Some time ago outsiders took control of Wall Street and made top prices for everything. Now buyers who made those markets are selling what they bought dear for less than they gave, and the control of the situation is passing back to more experienced hands. A similar result may be expected in the commodity markets. There is no such excuse for us as there was for our allies when they were overwhelmed by war. They had to make instant decisions and supply themselves regardless of prices. They have stopped their competitive buying, the source of our fantastic profits, and that source of fever has disappeared. It will disappear also from the food markets when Mr. HOOVER takes control.

The sure sign is that yesterday he announced his plans as head of the American Food Board. He cabled his intentions in these words:

> I have proposed a plan by which the Allies can consolidate under one head the whole purchasing of staple foodstuffs from our market, and not only will competitive bidding be abolished, but by co-operation on our side we can arrange a proper balance between the rights of producers and consumers.

On the same day Baron DEVONPORT, the British Food Controller, said:

> Competitive buying among the Allies and the different departments in the allied Governments has been to a considerable degree responsible for the high prices which American consumers today have to pay for their foodstuffs.

That goes to the root of the trouble. The plans of those two men will be enforced by all the Allies. There will be need of efficiency of production and economy of consumption. There will be need and opportunity for us to astonish the world in both directions. Nobody knows how much we can produce and save if we give our minds to it. But it needs saying that we are not making a good beginning by losing our self-command at such an early stage of the game and with so little cause.

THE SOUTH AND THE ARMY BILL.

The attitude of the people of the Southern States toward the Administration's Army bill is indicated by the number of influential newspapers in that part of the country which favor the adoption of the principle of selective universal service. Among these are The Richmond Times-Dispatch, The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, The Charleston News and Courier, The Memphis Commercial Appeal, The Montgomery Advertiser, The New Orleans Times-Picayune, The Columbia State, The Atlanta Journal, The Chattanooga Times, The Nashville Tennessean, and The Macon Telegraph. The Charleston News and Courier says that it does not "know of any South-"ern newspaper which is contending "for the old volunteer system upon "which certain of the Southern Con-"gressmen would have us continue to "experiment." The Southern newspapers represent the Southern people more faithfully than some of their members of Congress. There are indications that some of the obstinate legislators have been aroused to a keener sense of their duty by their constituents.

There is no doubt that the South is loyally united in this great crisis and that it favors the adoption of the plans of national defense which experience has taught us will be most efficacious in assuring our success in the war. We are permitted to hope, therefore, that the show of opposition to the acceptance of the selective conscription measure among Southern members will dwindle to negligible proportions in this week's debates. There are parts of this country in which hostile feeling to any sort of practical military preparations is much more common than in the South. In this metropolis, where the outburst of patriotic feeling has been so general and so genuine, there are some whose patriotism is sleeping, if not non-existent. There is no doubt that LA FOLLETTE has a following in the Middle West. But the news from Washington encourages us to believe that, with the strong and unflinching support of the Administration, the Army bill will be passed this week.

Emphasis must be laid on the fact that this is a war measure purely, that it bears no relation to the permanent system of universal training which gained so many advocates before the declaration of a state of war with Germany. Secretary BAKER was firm on this point in his recent testimony before the House Military Committee and declared that he was heartily in accord with the statement the President had made on that subject. This is not the time, he contended, to solve the problem of a permanent military policy. All the present recruiting and the selective conscription are to be for the period of the war.

A specimen of advice Southern Congressmen are getting these days from their constituents is contained in a telegram sent recently to every Senator and Representative of Tennessee by the Rotary Club of Chattanooga, an association of men identified with the professional, financial, and industrial interests of that city, urging them to support the Administration measure for raising an army "as imperative and a necessary patriotic duty." On the same day one of the Senators was counseled, from the same club, that if he insisted on the volunteer system he was not representing the best thought of his State. The Senators and Representatives of other Southern States have heard from home the voice of the people to the same effect. It is gratifying to know that one of the three Southern members of the House Committee on Military Affairs who have steadfastly supported the Administration's bill is Judge T. W. HARRISON of the Seventh Virginia District. This is peculiarly interesting because Judge HARRISON has succeeded to the place filled for many years by the "illustrious" JAMES HAY.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Selection" Needs Emphasizing.

"Conscription" and "draft," two words that have come into frequent usage all over the country of late, have both always had an unpleasant, even sinister, sound in American ears, and that fact is in a way unfortunate, for one or another of these words seemingly must be employed by the advocates of what is called universal service and training, and thus the pacifists are provided with their most effective ammunition. They themselves, on the contrary, just love to use the words "voluntary" and "volunteers." And those terms, curiously enough, though they ought to awaken, and do awaken, for the students of our military annals, memories and associations of the most alarming and humiliating kind, do nothing of the sort, so far as the popular mind is concerned, simply because the writers of our school histories touch very lightly or not at all on the losses and dangers that have come upon the country whenever it has trusted to the volunteer system—which has been every time it has gone to war.

The evil associations and memories, that is, have clustered around the wrong set of words, and left free from odium the words that really should be under condemnation.

As between "conscription" and "draft" there is little to choose. The dictionaries use each in defining the other, whence one must conclude that their meaning is or should be practically the same. And so it is, except as a wholly arbitrary distinction may be drawn between them for the purposes of any particular moment or period. We think now, perhaps, of "draft" as a compulsory enrollment for service more distinctly military—for service in the army, that is—than in the case of "conscription." The latter word gave for a while some indications of coming to convey the sense of compulsory enrollment for all sorts of service—those connected indirectly as well as directly with war. The present tendency of the military authorities in Washington, however, is apparently to fix upon "selective draft" as the one to be used in naming the plan they favor. Why that is better than "selective conscription" it would be hard to tell, but it does well enough, and either will do if only enough emphasis be placed on the "selective." That is the part that everybody does or should like, and it is a pity that it cannot stand alone.

Language Has Its Mysteries.

Etymology is an interesting science, but while it often enables him who knows the present meaning of a word to follow the tortuous path from original to present significance, even its most ardent votary does not claim for it the conferring of power to prophesy what words are going to mean in the future. It fails, too, in explaining why words depart in one direction instead of another from their primary meaning. The latter weakness is well illustrated to anybody who, in these belligerent days, happens to ask himself "Why 'infantry'?" or "Why 'artillery'?" A similar question as to "cavalry" would be easily answered, but the other two come pretty near to being what children call "stickers."

Digging down to the roots of "infantry," one finds that it ought to mean a collection or body of very young children—infants, in fact—and that they were called "infants" because they couldn't talk! The course of the transfer to foot soldiers is more than a little obscure, and it would hardly be a safe guess to say that such troops are "infantry" because they have nothing to say about what shall be done with them, for that is as true of privates in a horse troop as of those who walk, and it applies no more to the officers in the one case than in the other. The idea of youth comes in somewhere, just as it does in "Uhlan," but it has long since been worn into vagueness.

"Artillery" is still more puzzling, as it originally meant simply a man who practiced an art—any art. Early in the history of the word, however, it became restricted to the man who practiced the art of fortification, and thence was moved over to him who defended a fortification by the skillful use of cannon. It might just as well have been fixed on doctors or bricklayers, or the followers of any one of a hundred other occupations.

From considerations such as these, it might be said—an etymologist probably would say—that "artillery" is a better word than "infantry." Of course it isn't. Each word serves its designed purpose perfectly, and that is all that any word could do—all that can be expected of one.

Some Advice Offered to Slackers.

Marriage has proved a delusive refuge for the "slacker," and so has the taking out of "first papers," the hope that failure to carry the process of naturalization any further would do away with allegiance—and obligation altogether—having been cruelly dissipated almost as soon as it arose. There is a way, however, in which the young man with a constitutional disinclination for the perils of battle can make fairly sure his escape from the annoyances incidental to sudden solutions of epidermal continuity. And he can do it, too, without incurring the adverse criticism of his neighbors.

He can gain the immunity he craves from the perils of war by devoting himself promptly to one or another of the arts and trades on which the welfare of modern armies depends quite as much as upon the courage of the men on the firing line. By becoming, for instance, an efficient, or even an industrious, farmer, he will be able, in all probability, to snap his fingers at the recruiting Sergeant, and though the real "slacker" doubtless has a profound distaste for work as well as for danger, and farming does mean work, he is not likely to hesitate in choosing between the two when he realizes that it is one or the other.

He is not restricted to farming, however. We are not going to put machinists or any one of several kinds of factory workers in the ranks of the gun-carriers. At least that is not the present prospect, and it is the thought of immediate peril that makes the "slacker" turn pale and sick.

If that were not so, he would suffer much, instead of not at all, from the knowledge that propensities like his tend strongly to bring ultimate disaster and death to the very class to which he belongs.

Won Over to the Allies' Side.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Born of Austrian parents, it would be natural for my sympathies to be with the Central Powers, and for a considerable time after the commencement of this great war my sympathies paralyzed my judgment and veered me from my true perspective, but I am glad to acknowledge that it was your very able, convincing, and common-sense editorials that made me see the light.

I am now convinced beyond peradventure that a German victory would mean German domination over the entire world, would mean the destruction of democracies, and the substitution therefor of autocratic rule—of Hohenzollern rule. For this reason, in spite of the fact that I have relatives fighting in the Austrian Army, I ardently wish for an Entente victory, for an American victory, for a victory that will vindicate the principles of justice, right, and humanity.

Let us all, native and naturalized Americans alike, stand behind the President at this critical time.

JOSEPH ZWILLICH.
New York, April 16, 1917.

ENGLAND'S VOLUNTEERS.

First Two Years of War Show How Not to Raise Armies.

Baltimore, April 19, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An American who has spent the first two years of the war in England can hardly remain silent when he sees Congress hesitate to pass the Universal Service bill. During this time, from the quiet retirement of an Oxford College, I watched Great Britain slowly waken.

In the beginning one heard it said: "Conscription is out of the question because we are afraid of the labor unions, the war will be over in a few months, and, besides, every Britain will do his duty." So the call went out for volunteers. Khaki replaced cap and gown in the Oxford lecture room. Those few undergraduates who had returned to begin the Fall trimester drilled most of the day in the Officers' Training Corps. In the quiet of evening one heard from the meadows the call of the bugle, and in the morning was wakened by the slump, slump, slump of marching feet and the swing of a song which echoed over the college wall. These young men, drawn from the most cultured families in England, were all marching away to "Somewhere in Flanders." Everywhere one found the man of patriotism and vision leaving his work to enlist. It was not only the university men, they were coming from the skilled trades and the public school. The thought expressed by Mr. Britling was often voiced in those first months: "And now war ends," and many who volunteered thought, perhaps, to bring this about.

In Switzerland, during the Summer of 1915, I had free access to German newspapers. To my surprise I found here a different state of things outlined. Of the sixty-odd thousand students in German universities before the war, less than one-eighth had joined the army at the end of the first year, and the papers commented proudly on the fact that so many as this had given up their right of exemption as students. In France one heard criticism of England. How slow she seemed in getting started! Would she never realize the seriousness of the situation?

On returning to Oxford for the second year I found only a handful of students. In my college dining hall, which was wont to be filled with the din of talk and laughter, there remained a little group of students, mostly Americans and Indians, whose hushed voices echoed strangely from the empty benches. Candles sputtered on the table and cast odd shadows through the ancient rafters overhead. Electric lights might shine out of the Gothic windows and bring death down upon us from the air. An "honor roll" appearing on the lodge gate told us as our classmates fell in France, Belgium, and the Dardanelles.

But the college servants had not volunteered, the same young clerk waited on me in the haberdashery. The War Office sent out urgent appeals for men who could be officers, leaders, but they had marched off, many of them as privates. A shortage of doctors arose at home and in the service. The medical students had likewise marched away at the first call to arms. Skilled munition workers and mechanicians were needed. Many of them had gone to the front never to return. But still the Government temporized and the Derby plan was undertaken to bring out the less willing. Finally, however, the issue was faced, and conscription came toward the close of the second year of the war.

Now, it is America's turn. I am ready to "do my bit" for the country voluntarily. Many of my Princeton classmates will do the same, as will other young men from every part of the country. But the older men in Congress who will have to fight in this war. Let them provide for universal service, selective draft, conscription, call it what you like. Give us an equal chance with the slackers of being able to serve the country in peace, as we are willing to do in war. Don't let us be killed at the front while Congress hesitates to face the frown of labor union leaders and half-hearted Americans. Let the President's demand for universal service be met now, and give the young men who are anxious to serve their country a fair chance.

W. G. McA.
Rhodes Scholar from New Jersey.

MR. BALFOUR.

An Appreciation of Our Distinguished Visitor by an English Resident.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Arthur Balfour is probably the most un-American thing in America; for this very reason he will appeal most strongly to the American people. Cosmopolitan in intellect, he is in person the embodiment of the old-fashioned English "gentleman." In politics he is trusted and liked by all parties, including the Irish. He has never "enfleshed" himself to popularity; having turned his back on Fame, he seems almost irked by her pursuit. A natural aristocrat of mind and heart, he is a socialist in courtesy. He has remained plain Mr. Balfour, and is so much the stronger with all sections of society. (It is a great thing to be able to afford not to be a Duke.) He is gifted with a satiric humor, and lets slip his shafts of wit with a certain fatigued courtesy, himself scarce troubling to look whether he has hit his mark. If as a politician he has a fault, it is probably that he is too much of a philosopher to take seriously the "game" which the pushful worlding plays with a deadly earnest. But this great crisis will have been a stimulus to his imagination, startling the dreamy giant into energy which the greatness of the hour demands. The need is of a man calm in crisis and unfussed in victory.

Many years ago I witnessed an instance of this imperturbability. It was at the time of the historic crisis in the Irish agitation, known as the incident in "Committee Room 15" of the House of Commons. This was the great moment of Parnell's political career. Mr. Balfour was then Chief Secretary for Ireland. The event took place late on Saturday night. It happened that on the Sunday morning I was invited to a week-end party at a well-known country house. I knew that everybody would be greedy for the news and provided myself with all the Sunday papers. Arriving shortly before luncheon, I distributed the newspapers, which were seized upon and devoured by eager statesmen, including the late Joseph Chamberlain. Mr. Balfour, who had been resting in his room, came down late. At once the paper was handed to the Chief Secretary, around whose absent head the storm had raged. At that moment the luncheon gong sounded. Waving the paper aside, Mr. Balfour turned to a lady, saying, "Meantime, let us not be late for luncheon."

He is the most representative Englishman that Great Britain could have sent to America in this historic time.

H. B. T.
New York, April 23, 1917.

VOICES.

Something within me, long ago bequeathed,
Is stirring now—is speaking of the sea,
Of olden days, and sudden swords unsheathed,
Of men in mail who sailed with destiny.

I hear it whisper of a squall of snow
To hide oared boats, hard driven through the foam,
Of crouching Vikings, clutching blade and bow,
Faring to Britain thus to strike at Rome.

Again it murmurs of the coast of France,
And high-decked ships unmooring in the night,
Of Normans going out to break a lance
Against the Saxons in the Hastings fight.

Shall I, who hear these voices in my veins
Stay snug at home, seek not to strike a blow?
Or shall I follow o'er the ocean's lanes
The way of strife my fathers bid me go?

OSCAR C. A. CHILD.

FOR A WOMAN'S WAR BUREAU

Government Asked to Create a Department for Special Service.

A delegation from the Emergency Service Committee of the Women's University Club of this city will call upon Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Secretary of War Baker, and Mr. Polk of the State Department today. Mrs. George McAneny, Chairman of the committee; Mrs. George B. Ford, President of the club, and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch will ask the Government officials to create a department headed and officered by women to deal with all questions concerning the mobilization of women for war service. They will ask also that the Government pay allowances direct to the wives and children of soldiers at the front. This message was sent to President Wilson from the University Club here:

"In view of the fact that your are sending abroad a commission to advise with the Provisional Government of Russia on questions concerning the strengthening of the democratic movement in that country, may we not confidently expect that the commission will be composed of unconditional believers in democracy?

"As the women of Russia have made sacrifices as great as their men in ridding their country of an unbearable tyranny, and as these women have suffered for the cause of freedom pain and anguish far more exquisite than that borne for the attainment of liberty by even the men of our own land, surely it would be an irony, indeed, were a commission from the United States to hold opinions which would strengthen reactionary elements in Russia and lead to the defeat of the aspirations of the women of that country for self-government. We feel you will agree with us, Mr. President, that the influence of our nation at the present critical moment should be on the side of faith in the value and righteousness of political freedom for all.

"May we not hope, then, that the personnel of the commission throughout will consistently and conscientiously reflect progressive thought in regard to establishing in Russia a Government of the people, by the people, for the people?"

WHY RED CROSS IS 'NEUTRAL'

Taft Justifies the Retention of 'Neutrality' in Its Emblem.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Ex-President William H. Taft issued a statement today through the Red Cross, upholding the action of its National Headquarters in not removing the word "neutrality" from the Red Cross emblem after the declaration of war with Germany.

The emblem of the American society is a red cross within a circle, the word "neutrality" appearing above the cross and the word "humanity" below it. When war was declared several of the Red Cross chapters struck the word "neutrality" from the design.

Mr. Taft explains that the neutrality of the Red Cross is not political neutrality, as many of the society's members have evidently believed, but had to do with a provision of international law which confers certain immunities upon every Red Cross organization in time of war. His statement follows:

"The neutrality to which our emblem refers is not that of political indifference, but the neutralization of the sick and wounded under the treaty of Geneva. It guarantees humane treatment to the wounded and confers a certain immunity upon the personnel and material employed in the sanitary service.

"The medical staffs of armies wear the red cross in war, that they not only care for the sick and wounded, they preserve the health of the combatants, help to return promptly the wounded to the ranks, and in many ways contribute powerfully to the efficiency of the troops.

"The Red Cross flag should not be used to protect people or supplies not entitled to protection under the treaty, but the Red Cross Association can legitimately do for our soldiers many things which are not specifically provided for by it. Thus the contribution of warm clothing, delicacies, and comforts, both for sick and well, are legitimate Red Cross activities, though only in a general way correlated with the primary objects of the society."

HOLDS AMERICA AT FAULT.

Mexican Paper Says Our Suspicion Is Fostered by the Press.

MEXICO CITY, April 23.—The Excelsior, one of the leading Mexican papers, discussing reports from the United States that America is suspicious of Mexico's attitude in the present international crisis, asserts that Mexican neutrality will be maintained. It adds:

"There is not much on which these suspicions are based which has not been fostered by the American press and Government. One reason for this, without going further, is the embargo on arms against Mexico, maintained in spite of the reception of our Ambassador. The American Government offers all nations a chance to buy the arms which it manufactures in vast quantities except two, Germany and Mexico. It is easy to understand the attitude now against Germany, but what about Mexico?

"What can we say to this and how interpret it? When the President-elect, because of the great interest in the subject, referred to it in his speech to Congress, the American press clamored that the speech contained only painful words. Why not, if the Mexican people have only painful feelings over the relations between the two countries? Shall we answer the attacks mentioned only with words sweet as fruit in season? The explanation of our state of mind should be sought by the United States in its conduct toward us. We do not equivocate, and the United States should not."

A bazaar was held last night for the benefit of disabled Mexican soldiers and the widows and orphans of those killed in battle. The German Minister, von Eckhardt, contributed 5,000 pesos, and his wife 150. Other members of the Diplomatic Corps, including United States Ambassador Fletcher, also contributed, but their gifts were overshadowed by that of von Eckhardt, which was more than one-third of the total amount raised by the bazaar.

TO SAFEGUARD INDUSTRY.

National Committee Will Compile a Minimum Safety Code for Shops.

It was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the American Museum of Safety, 18 West Twenty-fourth Street, that an organization consisting of all the institutions which have volunteered their services for the National Council for Defense for Industrial Safety Activities has been effected. At the suggestion of Samuel Gompers, Chairman of the Labor Committee, a committee of fifteen members, to be known as the National Committee of Industrial Safety, will be named.

Colonel L. T. Bryant of Trenton, N. J., will have charge of dust and fume control, while the active prevention work will be carried out by Arthur H. Young, director of the American Museum of Safety; Lew R. Parmer, President of the National Safety Council; C. L. Close, manager of the Bureau of Safety, Sanitation and Welfare of the United States Steel Corporation; Dan H. Manning of the Bureau of Mines, and M. A. Dow of the New York Central Railroad. The structural safety interests will be in charge of Robert B. Kohn, Owen Brainard, and D. Everett Waid of New York; J. L. Mauran of St. Louis, and Elmer Jeasen of Chicago, all of whom are members of the American Institute of Architects. The committee proposes to compile at once a minimum standard safety code which shall apply to all Government shops and arsenals and all concerns directly under contract to the Government.

AUTHORS CELEBRATE RUSSIAN FREEDOM

With Artists and Composers, Send Greetings to Writers Who Aided in Revolution.

ELIHU ROOT JOINS IN LETTER

President Butler Calls the Uprising a "Product of Philosophy and Letters."

An address congratulating Russian authors and artists who contributed to the Russian revolution was adopted at the Hudson Theatre yesterday by a meeting of authors, artists, and composers under the auspices of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Elihu Root, who was out of town, wrote a letter voicing his confidence in the power of the revolutionary forces to establish a stable Government. Augustus Thomas, who presided, traced the Russian revolution to the discovery of movable type by Gutenberg, followed by the invention of the steamboat, steam locomotive and of the telegraph, all contributing to the spread of ideas and bringing the separate parts of the world together.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler called the Russian revolution "a product of philosophy and of letters," and said that Jean Jacques Rousseau, dead nearly a century and a half, was still the greatest political force in the world today. During the abortive revolution of 1905, an American who went to Russia told Leo Tolstoy that he had come to study the revolution. Dr. Butler continued:

"Tolstoy said: 'Then you must stay fifty years.' And he was right."

George Kennan, a writer on Russia, said it was fiting that American authors should celebrate Russian freedom, because many of them had felt the hand of the Russian autocracy under the old régime, and it was appropriate for painters and composers to join with the authors, for the reason that painting and even music without words had been not infrequently suppressed by the Russian censor.

"One American author whose work came under the ban of the censor in a rather surprising way was Lester F. Ward of Boston, whose book 'Dynamic Sociology' was translated into Russian. The proofs of the text passed through the hands of the censor without difficulty, but when the work appeared bound in its entirely was suppressed. Mr. Ward from America wrote to me, saying that there was nothing in his book to which the Russian Government could possibly object, and asking me to investigate its reason for suppressing it.

"I had to send word back to him that he had chosen a bad title, from the Russian standpoint; that a Russian censor who felt himself too stupid to judge of a work from the text, would often form an opinion from the title, and that the two words in it were both startling to such an official. 'Sociology' was considered an objectionable science in itself by the Russian Government, while the word 'dynamic' was taken in a fearful sense by the Russian censor."

The address, which will be sent to Russia with the signatures of members of the National Institute, says in part:

> We rejoice with you in the success of the recent revolution, by which, once for all, a death blow has been given to Russian autocracy by the courage, the devotedness, and the wise moderation of the leaders of the people. Inaugurate to your great country the blessings of representative government. It guarantees humane treatment to the wounded and confers a certain immunity upon the personnel and material employed in the sanitary service.
>
> The medical staffs of armies wear the red cross in war, that they not only care for the sick and wounded, they preserve the health of the combatants, help to return promptly the wounded to the ranks, and in many ways contribute powerfully to the efficiency of the troops.
>
> The Red Cross flag should not be used to protect people or supplies not entitled to protection under the treaty, but the Red Cross Association can legitimately do for our soldiers many things which are not specifically provided for by it. Thus the contribution of warm clothing, delicacies, and comforts, both for sick and well, are legitimate Red Cross activities, though only in a general way correlated with the primary objects of the society.

With you we honor the names of those great writers and other artists, no longer living, who have contributed so largely to this result by their vision and their courage, and whose fame will forever be a cherished possession not only of Russia, but of America, and of all the rest of civilized mankind.

America welcomes your country to the family of the world's democracies. With one master stroke the leaders of the Russian people have made the greatest reinforcement of half a century to the cause of popular government.

At this moment, when America is enlisted with Russia and her intrepid allies in combating the last effort of autocracy to maintain its foothold against the tide of democratic aspiration, we extend to you the open hand of fellowship and pledge to you, in the cause of human freedom and brotherhood, our sympathy, our faith, and our utmost and unremitting co-operation.

In his letter Mr. Root said of the new Russian Government:

> "Turbulent and untrained spirits within and sinister and corrupt influence from without will encourage dissension and seek to destroy the new democracy by creating those divisions and controversies which paralyze power. Faint hearts will be discouraged, and even the wisest will be often in doubt, but the power of democracy will prevail. Russia will not divide or be led astray, because the unity and stability of a forward-moving purpose will be hers."

GIFT FROM ALL AMERICA.

Plan to Send Liberty Statue to Russia Made a National Project.

Herman Bernstein, editor of The American Hebrew, who started a project to commemorate the Russian revolution by sending a replica of the Statue of Liberty to the Russian people, said yesterday it had been decided to make the plan national in scope, so that the gift to emancipated Russia would represent all America. At first it had been intended to have the gift made by the Jews of America.

Among the Vice Presidents named in connection with the

CLASH ON SUFFRAGE AT RABBIS' COUNCIL

Votes for Women Indorsed After Strong Effort to Block the Question.

DR. WISE LEADS DEBATE

Threatens to Resign Unless Criticisms Are Withdrawn, Which Is Finally Done.

A stormy controversy over the question of woman suffrage sprang up at the assembly of the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis at the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, yesterday. Dr. Stephen S. Wise threatened to resign from the council because of the manner with which the President, Dr. Joseph Silverman, opposed any attempt to present the suffrage issue to the consideration of the assembled rabbis. Despite the opposition of the chair, a resolution offered by Dr. Wise, that the council pledge itself to the support of a suffrage referendum, was finally carried by a substantial majority.

Dr. Silverman denounced the resolution as an attempt to inject political issues into the council and swerve it from its true purpose as a purely religious body. When Dr. Wise insisted that woman suffrage was not a political, but a moral, issue, which any religious body could properly consider, Dr. Silverman brought his gavel down on the desk and said:

"I will not allow Dr. Wise, or any one else, to inject Zionism, woman suffrage, or any other political question into this meeting. The introduction of political issues has a tendency to disrupt the organization. It is not in our province, even though, by a play of sophistry, the woman suffrage question may become twisted into a moral issue."

Dr. Wise resented the accusation that he was resorting to sophistry or that he was trying to disrupt the organization. He declared that he would resign from the council at once if Dr. Silverman did not withdraw his attack. The President modified his assertions, but continued to block the resolution with much vigor. Dr. Isaac Moses, rabbi of Temple Shamath Chesed, Fifty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue, reprimanded both Dr. Silverman and Dr. Wise.

"You are like two scrapping roosters who ought to have their heads chopped off," he said.

Dr. Harry Lewis offered a substitute resolution that the council decline at this time to commit itself on the question of woman suffrage. The substitute was lost and the council instead decided to consider Dr. Wise's original resolution. Speaking in support of the resolution, Dr. Wise said:

"I cannot help regret, as a Jew and a Jewish teacher, that we Jews should always hesitate and always be the last to indorse a social and ethical program. The time is not far away when I shall urge you to indorse the war against liquor in America, because this agitation, too, involves a moral question upon which we should definitely declare our position."

In opposing the resolution, Dr. Silverman based his argument largely on the statement that the majority of women in the State and country have shown no eagerness to obtain the franchise.

"If the majority of them wanted it," said Dr. Silverman, "I would be in favor of it. It is not a question of right and wrong, but what the women want. It is merely a condition in which a small minority is trying to impose its will on the majority. The woman suffrage organizations of this State are expressly opposed to a referendum on the question, because they know a referendum would reveal that the majority of the women were opposed to it."

The resolution was then passed.

The council also adopted resolutions on subjects presented to its attention in President Silverman's address Sunday. These embraced advocacy of the extension of national relief work among the congregations units and the felicitation of new Russia upon the success of the revolution. The council offered its aid in the raising of the $10,000,000 Jewish War Relief Fund. On motion of Dr. Silverman, it was decided to ask Mayor Mitchel to formulate plans to celebrate Memorial Day this year in a exclusively religious manner.

A brief service was held in the temple, the Rev. Marius Ranson of Paterson, N. J., officiating. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Montague N. A. Cohen of Hazleton, Penn.

The council had luncheon at the Savoy Hotel, where the rabbis concluded the business of the day with the reading of the reports of the Treasurer and Secretary. Dr. J. J. Gorfinkle and Dr. Max Raisin, respectively. Dr. Rudolph Grossman read a report on the Religious School Union. Dr. Gorfinkle declined re-election to the Presidency of the school union, and the Rev. Dr. Clifton Levy was elected in his stead. The officers of the council were all re-elected to serve for another year. They are Dr. Silverman of Philadelphia, President; Dr. Leonard J. Levy of Pittsburgh, Vice President; J. J. Gorfinkle of New York, Treasurer, and Max Raisin of Brooklyn, Secretary.

Dr. Wise was absent from the luncheon, and Dr. Silverman, who presided, said he hoped there would be no misunderstanding of his discussion with Dr. Wise over suffrage. "As a matter of fact, there is no fight between us," he remarked. "We are personal friends of long standing."

The final session of the convention will be held today.

Miss Edith T. Gracie Betrothed.

Announcement was made in Washington, D. C., yesterday of the engagement of Miss Edith Temple Gracie, daughter of Mrs. Gracie and the late Colonel Archibald Gracie, one of the survivors of the Titanic disaster, to Dunbar Burchell Adams, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dunbar Adams of New York and Bay Shore, L. I. Miss Gracie is a niece of Mrs. William D. Dutton of this city and, is well known here, where she has spent much time. Mr. Adams was graduated from Columbia last year.

Miss McBride Weds Tomorrow.

Miss Julia McBride, daughter of Thomas J. McBride, head of the McBride Ticket Agency, will be married tomorrow at 11 o'clock to Frederick J. Kenney of Hewlett, L. I., in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first Street and Broadway. A reception will follow at the McBride home, 104 West Seventy-seventh Street.

Mr. Kenney is chief chemist of the drug department connected with the Department of Charities.

Barker-Hoyt Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. John Guy Barker of Chicago, formerly of Syracuse, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marian Folsom Barker, to Henry Feare Hoyt, son of Mr. and Mrs. James King Hoyt of 470 Park Avenue, this city. Mr. Hoyt was graduated from Harvard in 1911 and is a member of the Harvard Club. His sister, Miss Barbara Hoyt, was one of the season's debutantes. No date has been announced for the wedding.

MATZENAUER DIVORCE UP.

Three Correspondents Named At Trial in Which "Temper" Is Charged.

The trial of the divorce suit of Mme. Margarethe Matzenauer of the Metropolitan Opera Company against Edouardo Ferrari-Fontana, the grand opera tenor, in which three corespondents are named, was begun yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Donnelly and a jury. The trial had been expedited to enable Mme. Matzenauer to fill a concert engagement in the West, beginning tomorrow. The tenor denies the charges and wants a separation on the ground of the alleged bad temper of his wife.

Helen Mafers Schneider, formerly a maid for the plaintiff, and now the wife of a sailor on one of the German ships seized recently at Hoboken, testified that she is one of the three corespondents named. She admitted on cross-examination that her husband borrowed $400 from Mme. Matzenauer to pay off a mortgage on their home on Staten Island. Concerning a charge against Martha Salsmann, also a maid, Edward Tyberghein, formerly a butler for the singers and now a mechanical dentist, told of seeing Fontana emerge from a bathroom in which he found the maid unclothed.

The third corespondent, one "Lucci," figured in the testimony of H. J. Sondheim, formerly attorney for Mme. Matzenauer. He said he went to Rome in August, 1916, looking for Fontana, after the latter had left thep laintiff and their child in New York. He found that Fontana was registered with a "blond young woman at the Quirinal Hotel, and took the adjoining room. He testified to what he saw.

MISS BLANCHE LOEB WEDS.

Banker's Daughter Marries Irving Stroock at the Ritz.

The wedding of Miss Blanche Loeb, daughter of Jacob F. Loeb, the banker, and Mrs. Loeb, of 701 Madison Avenue, to Irving Stroock of this city, was celebrated at 6:30 o'clock last evening at the Ritz-Carlton. The ceremony was performed in the Crystal Room, the Dev. Dr. Stephen H. Wise and Dr. Krauskopf of Philadelphia officiating.

The bride was attended by two maids of honor and twelve bridesmaids. She wore a gown of heavy white satin, draped with rose point race, and a lace veil which her grandmother had worn at her wedding. Her only ornament was a string of pearls, the gift of her mother. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

The Misses Rita Greenwald and Babette Rothschild of Philadelphia were the maids of honor. Mark E. Stroock, the father of the bridegroom, acted as best man. There were twelve ushers.

A dinner for 40 guests was served after the ceremony in the ballroom, which was decorated with Rambler roses and Bermuda lilies, with an arch of smilax from which swung a bell fashioned of lilies.

After a trip to California Mr. and Mrs. Stroock will reside at Newburg, N. Y.

BRIDE OF WM. WILLHEIM.

Miss Ellen Grossmann Attended by a Sister and Brothers.

The marriage of William Willheim, a son of Dr. Joachim Willheim, a noted Professor, formerly of Berlin and Budapest, but who, with Mrs. Willheim, has of late been living in the West in this country, and Miss Ellen Grossmann, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Grossmann of 600 West 165th Street, was celebrated last evening in the East Ballroom of the Astor and was followed by a dinner and dance for about 150 guests. The Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman of the Temple Ohab-Zeddik officiated. The attendants were brothers and a sister of the bride. Benjamin Grossmann was the best man. Miss Gertrude Grossmann was the maid of honor, and three more of the bride's brothers, Dr. Morris Grossman, Dr. Jacob Grossmann, and Irving Grossmann were ushers. After a honeymoon South the couple will return here to live.

F. Q. Cronin Weds Miss Rizutto.

The wedding of Francis Q. Cronin of New London, Conn., and Miss Agnes Rizutto of 2,328 University Avenue, this city, took place quietly at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Marion Avenue, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Father Patrick N. Breslin of that church. Mr. Cronin is a lawyer and a graduate of Yale.

Married at the St. Regis.

Miss Aline Sommerich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Milton F. Sommerich of 44 West Ninety-first Street, and Herbert W. Schloss were married last evening at 8:30 o'clock at the Hotel St. Regis. The Rev. Stephen H. Wise officiated.

Miss Estelle Krause was maid of honor, Marie Scholl and Harold Lowenheim acted as pages. Jerome Schloss was best man for his brother.

Firuski-Jennings Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Isabel Marie Jennings of New Haven, Conn., and Maurice Firuski, formerly of this city, took place yesterday at Waban, Mass. The Rev. Charles Cutler officiated. The attendants included John Pixley Clement, Louis Bernheimer, Crompton Tuttle Johnson, Gilbert W. Gabriel, and Danforth Ordonez.

Lieut. Tate to Wed Miss Sargent.

Lieutenant Joseph Scranton Tate, U. S. A., and Miss Alice Maud Sargent, daughter of Frederick Homer Sargent of Sheridan, Ill., will be married tomorrow at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. They obtained their marriage license yesterday at the Municipal Building. Lieutenant Tate comes from Scranton, Penn., and is the son of Colonel Daniel Lisle Tate, U. S. A.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Thacher of Yarmouth, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Thacher, to William Armour, son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Armour of Princeton, N. J. Mr. Armour is a member of the Naval Coast Defense Reserve. The wedding will probably take place early in June.

Dr. and Mrs. F. Fremont Smith of Washington, D. C., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy A. Smith, to Edward Preble Motley of Boston. Miss Smith is with her parents at Cambridge, Mass., where they have spent the Winter. Mr. Motley is the son of the late Edward P. Motley and Mrs. Motley of Boston, and is a Harvard man, class of '10. He is at present in the active coast patrol service at Marblehead Neck, Mass.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, April 21st, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 15.95 cents per pound.—Advt.

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Held during the month of April in the Rare Book Room of
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EX-JUSTICE NEU DIES IN BROOKLYN

Former Chairman of State Civil Service Commission Expires After an Operation.

TWICE RAN FOR SHERIFF

Left Democratic Fold in 1899, but Returned After the Nomination of Mayor Gaynor.

Jacob Neu, former Justice of the Municipal Court, and more recently Chairman of the State Civil Service Commission, died of a complication of diseases at his home, 112 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. Ex-Justice Neu was one of the best-known lawyers of the State. He was operated on two weeks ago for tumor and carbuncle. Complications set in, and he died yesterday morning. With him were his wife, his son, Warren L. Neu, and his two daughters, Mrs. Gerard Holtorf of Flatbush and Mrs. Leonard Rosevault of East Orange.

Ex-Justice Neu was born in New York City sixty-two years ago, and was educated in the public schools. At 14 he entered a law office as a clerk, and later studied law in the office of John Warren Lawton and was admitted to the bar in Poughkeepsie in 1879. In 1900 he formed a partnership with former State Senator Alfred J. Gilchrist, the firm subsequently becoming Neu & Gilchrist. At the first of this year Mr. Gilchrist withdrew and the firm is Neu & Speidick of 26 Court Street.

Mr. Neu was appointed to the Municipal Court in 1890 by Mayor Chapin, succeeding John Courtney, who had been elected Sheriff. He was elected for the full term of four years in 1891, and in 1895 he was renominated and was the only successful Democrat in Brooklyn that year. He was a candidate for Sheriff in 1897, bolting the Democrats and taking the nomination of the Citizens' Union and the National Democrats.

In 1899 the Republicans nominated him, but he was defeated by Walton, Democrat. He again became a Democrat in 1909 in indorsing Mayor Gaynor's nomination.

Governor William Sulzer appointed Judge Neu State Civil Service Commissioner in January, 1913, and he was elected Chairman of the commission in the same month. In 1914, after Governor Whitman's election, the Civil Service Reform Association started a legislative movement to have the State Civil Service Commission reorganized, and Judge Neu and other Commissioners handed their resignations to Governor Whitman.

TOMBSTONE IN BRADY SUIT.

Inscription Said to Prove Mrs. McGee Is "Diamond Jim's" Relative.

Frank E. Hipple, counsel for Mrs. Mary E. McGee of 203 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, who demands part of the estate of James Buchanan ("Diamond Jim") Brady on the ground that she is the daughter of Mrs. Mary O'Neil, a daughter of John Brady, father of "Diamond Jim" by his first wife, said yesterday that his client's relationship was proved by the tombstone of "Diamond Jim's" father.

Mrs. Mary Brady Mahoney, who says she lives on Row Street, Hopkinton, Mass., has inquired of the Surrogate's Court if "Diamond Jim's" father kept a second-hand store on Broadway years ago, and if his first name was Michael. Brady's father is not known to have had such a place.

MISS PARMELE ENGAGED.

Flushing Girl to Wed W. F. Fotterall, Jr.—Her Third Betrothal.

Mrs. Lewis C. Johnson of 20 Ash Street, Flushing, L. I., announced yesterday the engagement of her granddaughter, Miss Helen Livingston Parmele, to William Foster Fotterall, Jr., a son of William F. Fotterall by his first wife, who was Miss Carolyn Law of Philadelphia. Miss Parmele is a direct descendant of Governor Bradford of Massachusetts. She is only 20.

At 17 her engagement to William Lumis of New York, whose father was at one time President of the Stock Exchange, was announced. This was later broken, and last Spring her engagement was announced to Norman Dunning, son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Dunning of Philadelphia. The arrangements had been made for the wedding last December, but the engagement was broken before the invitations were issued to the marriage.

Miss Parmele, whose father, Alfred Truman Parmele, was a wholesale lumber dealer of Staten Island, died several years ago, and as her mother died when she was 5 years old, she has since made her home with her grandmother. Her mother was a member of the Law family, once owners of the property around Briarcliff Manor.

Mr. Fotterall is a university man and a member of several Philadelphia clubs. No date has been announced for the wedding.

Pantomime-Revue at Mrs. Astor's.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. W. Osgood Field, Mrs. E. H. Gary, and Mrs. Whitney Warren are among those who have taken tickets for "Le Mariage d'Heloise," which is to be produced tomorrow night at the residence of Mrs. Vincent Astor, 840 Fifth Avenue, for the benefit of L'Union des Femmes de France.

Mrs. Astor is having a stage and the scenery built specially for this performance which will be put on in the art gallart ballroom. "Le Mariage d'Heloise" is a pantomime-revue of the period in France from 1800 to 1850, and society amateurs and professionals will take part.

A Reading in Aid of Preparedness.

Mrs. Waldo Richards is to give a reading tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. John Henry Hammond, 9 East Ninety-first Street, for the benefit of prepardedness and war relief work of the Navy League Alliance of America. Mrs. Henry A. Mather of 158 East Thirty-sixth Street is receiving applications for tickets. Mrs. John Alexander, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. William Church Osborn, and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee are among the patronesses.

Arrivals from Cuba and Porto Rico.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Havana and Colon on an American steamship were:

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cain, Miss L. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. John Clarke, H. Dahl, George Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Loundes, Mrs. McElroy, E. Morales, L. R. Patterson, Miss May Patterson, James Rose, Harry Saxe, John Wilford, Miss Mary Wick and Miss May King.

Some arrivals from San Juan yesterday were:

Miss B. Armstrong, Allen A. Ballinger, V. B. Ball, C. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Boynton, E. N. Corning, L. Crossman, Mrs. A. H. C. Carson, Miss Juliana Conover, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Franklin, T. J. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Murray, G. W. Middleton, C. V. Payne, L. Parkhurst, Mrs. Parkhurst, Jr., E. Rose, R. A. Wheeler, Miss L. Smith, Ff. A. Shelton, S. Simmons, R. A. Wheeler and C. Ward, and Albert Ware.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of contributions of $100 from A. H. for the Army Relief Society, and $10 from Anonymous for Hester C.

Senator Hughes in Hospital.

WASHINGTON, April 23. — Senator Hughes of New Jersey was taken to a hospital today for examination and diagnosis. He has not been in good health for some time, and last night collapsed

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MOURN FOR MONTGOMERY.

Throng at Services for Comedian—Ben Teal's Funeral.

Not since the funeral of Charles Frohman have so many men and women of the theatre gathered to honor the memory of one of their number as assembled yesterday afternoon for the funeral services of David Montgomery, the comedian. The chapel of Frank S. Campbell at Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street was filled with actors and actresses and men and women representative of every branch of the theatre, while many who could not find room within stood outside.

The gathering included many persons who had been closely associated with the actor during his long stage career. Fred Stone and all the other members of the "Chin-Chin" company were there, as were also Charles Dillingham, for many years his manager; Arthur Houghton, his personal representative; Bruce Edwards, Harry Kline, R. H. Burnside of the Dillingham staff, Elsie Janis, who was starred with Montgomery and Stone in "The Lady of the Slipper"; Anna Caldwell, who helped write two of the plays in which the comedians appeared; Anna Laughlin, the original soubrett of "The Wizard of Oz," in which the pair first gained wide popularity, and Charles Mitchell, Fred Meek, and Townsend Walsh, who were associated with that production in various capacities. Mrs. Rex O. Lawhead, the actor's sister and only surviving relative, was present.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Russell of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church. Solos were sung by Scott Welsh and Harrison Brockbank, light opera singers. There were no honorary pall bearers. Among the many floral offerings were a blanket of roses from Mr. Stone and blankets of flowers from the staff of the Globe Theatre and members of the Lambs Club. Interment was in Woodlawn.

The funeral of Ben Teal, the stage director, was held yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and Seventy-first Street. A requiem mass was celebrated, with Mgr. Dion and Father Chambers officiating. The services were largely attended by theatrical folk. The body was placed in a receiving vault at Woodlawn, and will later be removed to Portland, Ore.

Frederic Anton Eilers.

Frederic Anton Eilers, a noted mining engineer and expert on metallurgy, died at his Summer home in Sea Cliff, L. I., on Sunday. He was 78 years old. Mr. Eilers was born in Laufenselten, Nassau, Germany, and was educated at Wellburg and Wiesbaden, the mining school at Clausthal and the University of Gottingen. He came to this country in 1859.

Mr. Eilers became a member of the firm of Billings & Eilers of Leadville, Col., in 1879 and in 1883 he was President of the Colorado Smelting Company of Pueblo, Col., where he remained for sixteen years. From 1890 to 1899 he was manager, Director and Vice President of the United Smelting and Refining Company of Montana.

Miss Ruth Holden Dies in Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

ATTLEBORO, Mass., April 23.—Miss Ruth Holden, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles S. Holden of this city, is dead in Moscow, Russia, according to a cablegram received here today. She had been engaged in Red Cross work in Europe since the early days of the war. Her parents received word a week ago that she was seriously ill of typhoid fever, and Dr. Holden sailed for Russia last Friday. Miss Holden was 27 years old.

Judge John W. Mason.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., April 23.—Judge John W. Mason, Chairman of the Republican National Committee from 1872 to 1876, died suddenly at his home here tonight, aged 75 years. Judge Mason until a few months ago was a member of the West Virginia Debt Commission.

Ex-Police Captain John F. Tappin.

Ex-Police Captain John F. Tappin, proprietor of the Pell Tree Inn, Pelham Bay, and who resided at 1,057 Hoe Avenue, the Bronx, died yesterday. He was 52 years old and left a widow. Captain Tappin was dismissed from the police force by the then Commissioner Cropsey in December, 1910, but was reinstated by Commissioner Waldo in 1913.

Obituary Notes.

Councilor ERNST E. von IHNE, who was the architect of the modern official buildings in Berlin, is dead in Cologne. He was born at Elberfeld in 1848.

Mrs. HELEN VILLARD BELL, wife of James W. Bell and daughter of the late Henry Villard, died on last Saturday in London, where she resided. Mrs. Bell was 40 years old and a native of Boston.

The Rev. ARTHUR H. PROFITT, for twenty-six years a priest of the New York Episcopal Diocese, died on Sunday at his home, Grand View-on-Hudson, after a long illness.

Mrs. MARY R. MARSHALL, widow of General F. J. Marshall of Denver, Col., died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edward Payson Call, at Larchmont Manor, N. Y. Mrs. Marshall was 86 years old.

EDWARD VINTON of Buffalo, who directed a dog act in vaudeville theatres throughout the country, dropped dead of heart disease on the stage of a playhouse in Detroit last night.

Mrs. ANN DENLEY, 76 years old, widow of Bernard Denley and for fifty years a resident of Little Neck, L. I., died there on Sunday in her seventy-seventh year.

JOHN HENSHAW, 70 years old, a retired painter and decorator, died on Saturday at his home in Long Island City.

Mrs. FRANCES Y. JONES died yesterday at her home, 312 Clifford Street, Plainfield, N. J., within a few hours after the death of her son, Gifford Jones, from pneumonia. Mrs. Jones was 62 years old, and she died without being aware of the death of her twenty-six-year-old son.

WILLIAM S. HELLOWS, patent attorney, died yesterday at his home in Springfield, Mass. He was 55 years old.

Mrs. MARY E. MERCHANT, widow of Reuben Merchant, died suddenly in Greenwich, Conn., yesterday. She was 70 years old.

Mrs. EMILY E. OTTERSON, widow of Dr. Andrew Otterson, died on Sunday at her residence, 97 Birch Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eighty-ninth year. Mrs. Otterson was a daughter of the late Daniel Clark, a New York merchant, and was one of the oldest members of the Reformed Church on the Heights. Her husband, who died many years ago was long President of the old Board of Health of the City of Brooklyn.

CHARLES FOWLER BRENNEN, who was a Lieutenant in the 140th Regiment of New York Volunteers during the civil war, died in the Presbyterian Hospital on Saturday. He was 74 years old and lived at 147 Forty-seventh Street, South Brooklyn.

JOHN DELANCEY DOREY, 57 years old, a sailmaker in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died on Saturday at his home, 21 Lawrence Avenue, Parkville.

Miss LOUISA ELIZABETH SMITH, an active member of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church and a teacher in the Sunday School, died in Westfield, N. J., on Saturday in her fifty-third year. She was born in this city and had been a resident of Brooklyn most of her lifetime.

Mrs. HARRIET E. PEARE, widow of Albert H. Peare and a member of an old New England family, died on Sunday at her home, 353 President Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-second year.

PETER NIEHLING, 70 years old, a hotel keeper in Richmond Hill, died on Sunday, leaving a widow and six children.

Mrs. HARRIET G. SMITH, wife of Frank R. Smith, a coal merchant of Far Rockaway and Jamaica, died at Southern Pines, N. C., on Saturday, where she had been staying all Winter for her health. She was 42 years old, and is survived, besides her husband, by two sons. The funeral services will be held at her home in Far Rockaway this afternoon.

Mrs. LILLIAN P. MARTIN, wife of Dr. Charles P. Martin, a veterinary surgeon of 1,499 Crotona Avenue, the Bronx, died on Saturday at the home of her sister, 380 Macon Street, Brooklyn.

HENRY F. GOVE, formerly a clothier and haberdasher in Manhattan, is dead at his home, 1,001 Dorchester Road, Flatbush, in his eighty-first year. He had been a resident of Brooklyn for forty years, and left a daughter, Mrs. Walter H. Kendall, and a sister.

WILLIAM DONNELLY, ticket taker at the six-day bicycle race and at Velodrome Park, Newark, died yesterday at his home, 80 Wheeler Street, West Orange. He was 35 years old.

WILLIAM CONDIT MUNN, bookkeeper at the People's Bank, East Orange, N. J., died yesterday. He was 60 years old.

WILLIAM H. DALTON, a tax assessor of Orange, N. J., died yesterday. He was 45 years old.

WALTER DIXON, a former Essex County constable, died on Sunday in Irvington, N. J.

CHARLES H. PAULUS, a retired merchant, 73 years old, died yesterday at his home in Irvington, N. J.

LESLIE P. COLTON of West Orange died on Saturday at the Naval Reserve Hospital in Philadelphia. He was 22 years old.

The Rev. T. F. JERSUP, for twenty-nine years pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Moonville, N. Y., died on Saturday. He was 67 years old.

JOHN HOWARD BROWN DEAD.

Historical Author, Editor, and Publisher Dies at 76 Years.

John Howard Brown, author and editor, died on Sunday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Henry Webb, 345 State Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Brown was in his seventy-seventh year, and was born in Rhinebeck, N. Y., the son of William Howard and Elizabeth Conklin Brown. His great grandfather was Major John Pawling, a hero of the French and Indian wars.

Mr. Brown was a tutor for two years at Eastern College, from which he was graduated in 1859, and then studied law in this city. After serving as a correspondent in Washington, D. C., Mr. Brown removed to Augusta, Ga., where he edited a newspaper. He made a trip through the South as correspondent of The New York Star, and on his return to New York he originated and edited "The National Cyclopedia of American Biography." He also edited "The Cyclopedia of American Biographies," the name of which was later changed to "Lamb's Biographical Dictionary of the United States." Mr. Brown was the author of "American Naval Heroes." Among other works which he issued in his career as the editor and publisher were "All Round the World," Lester's "Life of Charles Sumner" and "Our First Hundred Years." John Russell Young's "Around the World with General Grant in 1877-79," and "The Soldier in Our Civil War."

August C. Heck.

August C. Heck, known to all New York concertgoers in the five seasons of Aeolian Hall, where he was in charge of the box office, and for twenty years before that with his brother at Carnegie Hall, died yesterday at his home, 6 West Ninety-eighth Street, of a complication of heart and lung troubles. He had returned Sunday from Buffalo, where his illness took a serious turn while he and his brother, Rudolf Heck, were on the way to California.

Mr. Heck, who was 42 years old, left a widow and two young daughters. A requiem high mass will take place Thursday at 11 o'clock at the Church of the Holy Name.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

BRINKINHOFF — BROONSTEIN.—Mr. Leo Brinkinhoff to Miss Berdie Broonstein.

CHARLOP — HARTSPERN. — Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hartspeln announce the engagement of their daughter, Sadye Marjorie, to Joseph J. Charlop. Notice of reception will follow.

KAPLAN—OSTERER.—Ralph Kaplan of 268 East 4th St., to Miss Anna L. Osterer of 159 East Houston St., on April 22.

MORTIMER—TOEDT.—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore J. Toedt announce the engagement of their daughter, H. Elinor Toedt, to Harold W. Mortimer of Sound Beach, Conn.

Married.

BURNHAM — EDWARDS. — On Saturday, April 21, 1917, at Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by the Rev. W. T. Baer, Anna Howard Edwards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Edwards of Elizabeth, N. J., to Walter H. Burnham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Burnham of Providence, R. I.

RUBIN — WEISS. — Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Weiss announce the marriage of their daughter, Bertha, to Mr. Louis Rubin.

SCHLOSS—SOMMERICH.—Mr. and Mrs. Milton S. Sommerich of 44 West 91st St. announce the marriage of their daughter, Aline J., to Mr. Herbert W. Schloss, on Monday, April 23, by the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

WATSON—LIPPMAN.—April 21, Irene Lippman to Burton Watson.

WENSLEY—BASFORD.—On Saturday, April 21, 1917, by the Rev. Owen R. Lovejoy, Katharine May Basford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Basford, to Roger Lythe Wensley.

Died.

ASH.—On April 22, Joseph, beloved husband of Mildred Ash. (nee Jacobs.) Funeral from his late residence, 142 Park Row, Wednesday, April 25, at 10 A. M. sharp. Interment at Union Field Cemetery, Brooklyn.

BAKER.—Charles, aged 74 years. Funeral services Wednesday, 7:30 P. M., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. M. C. Smith, 99 Bentley Av., Jersey City, N. J.

BECK.—Sigmund, M. D., on April 22, beloved husband of Julia Stamper Beck. Services at his late residence, Henry St., Coney Island, Tuesday, April 24, at 10 A. M. Interment Mount Hope, Brooklyn, 12 o'clock.

BELL.—At London, England, April 21, Helen Villard, daughter of the late Henry and Fanny G. Villard, at her 40th year.

BOWNE.—On Sunday, April 22, 1917, at the residence of her son-in-law, Edward M. Franklin, 62 Sanford Av., Flushing, N. Y., Adelaide Stebbins, daughter of the late William Stebbins and widow of Frederick Bowne. Funeral from her late residence on Tuesday, April 24, at 3 P. M.

BROWN.—At his daughter's home, St. Peter's Rectory, 343 State St., Brooklyn, Sunday, April 22, 1917, the Rev. Howard Brown, in his 77th year. Funeral at St. Peter's Church, State St., Brooklyn, Tuesday morning, 10:30. Interment at Rhinebeck, N. Y. Please send no flowers.

BURNEY.—On Monday, April 23, 1917, Hannah Jeffrey Burnet, the mother of the late Mrs. Donald Gow, in her 93d year. Funeral service will be held at the late residence, 1,116 Decatur St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, April 25, 3 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

BUTLER.—Gertrude E.—After a lingering illness, on Monday, April 23. Services will take place on Tuesday, April 24, at 8 P. M., from her late residence, 301 East 19th St.

CAFFREY.—William, aged 68, at his residence, 1,441 Greenwood Av., Far Rockaway, is survived by his widow, Mary McTigue Caffey, and three sons, William, James, and Andrew. Funeral from his late residence Tuesday, thence to Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea, where requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 A. M. Interment at Lawrence.

CLEAR.—At Stamford, Conn., Monday, April 23, 1917, Ellen Reilly Clear, widow of the late Thomas H. Clear. Funeral from her late residence, 871 Main St., Wednesday, 9:30 A. M.; at St. Mary's Church, 10 A. M.

CUTTER. — Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. — With regret, announcement is made of the death of Major Chester Guild Cutter, a member of this society.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

DARRELL.—On April 22, 1917, Albert J. H. Darrell, in his 65th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 1,603 Garden St., Hoboken, Tuesday, April 24 at 8 P. M. Ranger (Me.) papers please copy.

EILERS.—At his home at Sea Cliff, L. I., on Sunday, April 22, 1917, Anton Eilers of 751 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, in his 79th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Sea Cliff, L. I., Tuesday, April 24, 1917, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train reaching Sea Cliff at 3:00 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HAIGHTS.—After a brief illness, Mark, father of Hillary and Mark W. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAUGHAWOUT.—At Montclair, N. J., Monday, April 23, 1917, Lucy Margaret, widow of John W. Haughawout of Lexington, Va. Private prayer service will be held at the home of her niece, Mrs. H. J. Ratcliffe, Overlook Park, Tuesday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. Services and interment at Lexington, Va., Wednesday.

HERRIMAN.—On Sunday morning, April 22, 1917, John, eldest son of Susan C. and the late John Herriman. Funeral services at St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, (10th St. and 2d Av.,) Wednesday morning, April 25, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

HOGAN.—Agnes C., on Sunday, April 22, 1917, (nee Dee,) beloved wife of Dr. M. J. Hogan. Funeral from her late residence, 234 West 11th St., on Tuesday, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Automobiles cortege.

HOUSMAN.—Sunday, April 22, 1917, at 130 West 93d St., Onecha Alice, wife of the late Stanley P. Housman. Notice of funeral later.

KILBOURN.—William E., 804 Jackson Av., Bronx, April 23, aged 70. Interment New Haven, Conn.

JOSEPH.—On April 23, Joseph Joseph, in his 67th year. Funeral from the residence of his son, Louis Joseph, 495 West End Av., Wednesday, April 25, 10 A. M. Members of Nosh Benevolent Society and King David Lodge, Free Sons of Israel, respectfully invited. Kindly omit flowers.

LOWLEY.—Suddenly, at Madison, N. J., April 5, 1917, Mary Van Voorhis, widow of William W. Lowley. Funeral services will be held at the home of her brother, Edward Van Voorhis, 19 Maple Av., Madison, N. J., on Wednesday, April 25, at 3:30 P. M. Interment private.

McDONALD.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, April 23, at her residence, 50 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, Florence Van Nostrand McDonald, wife of Willis McDonald, Jr. Funeral private.

McHARTON.—On April 22, at Macon, Ga., Dr. Henry McHatton, in the 62d year of his age. Interment at Lexington, Ky.

MANSFIELD.—Suddenly, on April 22, Hannah, beloved wife of Albert Mansfield. Funeral services Tuesday, April 24, 11 A. M., at 153 East 44th St. Interment private.

MARSHALL.—At Larchmont Manor, N. Y., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edward Payson Call, April 22, Mary R., widow of the late General F. J. Marshall of Denver, Col., in the 86th year of her age, after an illness of three years. Funeral private. Denver and Kansas City papers please copy.

Died.

MEIRS.—On April 20, Richard Wain Meirs, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 1724 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Penn., Tuesday, April 24, at 2 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

MERCHANT. — Suddenly, at Greenwich, Conn., April 22, 1917, Mary E., widow of Reuben Merchant. Funeral services at the residence of her nephew, F. P. Nichols, Jr., on Benedict Place, Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, April 24, at 1:30 P. M.

MURPHY.—Katherine, after a lingering illness, beloved aunt of Agnes Foley, at her late residence, 193 Lexington Av. Funeral private.

NEU.—At his home, 112 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 22, 1917, Jacob Neu, in his 63d year. Funeral services will be held at Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, Lewis Av., corner Madison St., on Tuesday, April 24, at 3 P. M.

PHILLIPS—On Monday, April 23,

CARPET AND RUG AUCTION OPENED

Offerings of Alexander Smith & Sons Company Put Under the Hammer.

MANY BUYERS IN EVIDENCE

Some Timidity Shown at the Start—The First Day's Sales Are About $700,000.

More or less timidity regarding the future course of business, in view of the entrance of the United States into the European struggle, was in evidence yesterday at the opening session of the auction sale of carpets and rugs conducted by the Alexander Smith & Sons Company, at 105 Fifth Avenue. While there were individual elements of strength and weakness alternating as the sale progressed, prices received showed on the whole a general average of from 10 to 15 per cent, lower than the existing list price issued by the firm.

The announcement that the auction would comprise 105,000 bales of carpets and rugs, probably valued at above $3,000,000, drew buyers from all sections of the country, these representing the principal wholesalers, department stores, mail order houses, and retailers. The offerings at this sale exceeded in volume those put on the market on the occasion of the last sale held in October by 15,000 bales.

In the late afternoon there was a decided slump in the prices obtained for the large size rugs known as 15-4 Saxonies, the drop from list prices averaging 20 per cent. Prices on large offerings of Katonah velvets also slumped some on comparatively large offerings, but an excellent distribution was attained. Patterns that struck the fancy of bidders went at prices from 8 to 10 per cent. above listed rates. One large dry goods factor from St. Louis bought heavily in several lines, this being attributed in some quarters to the belief that his interest was to protect patterns of goods already held by him in stock. Other buyers said they were convinced that to purchase now was the part of wisdom when the uncertainties of the situation were of such an acute character.

The range of the day's prices from highest to lowest was as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.
12-4 Manor tapestry, 9x12	$13.75	$13.00
11-4 Manor tapestry, 8.3x10.6	12.50	10.75
10-4 Manor tapestry, 7.6x9	9.45	8.80
8-4 Manor tapestry, 6x9	7.70	7.20
12-4 Ardsley Axminster, 9x12	17.75	16.00
11-4 Ardsley Axminster, 8.3x10.6	15.70	14.95
11-4 Ardsley Axminster, 7.6x9	12.75	12.35
8-4 Ardsley Axminster, 6x9	10.25	9.55
12-4 Hudson tapestry, 9x12	10.75	10.10
11-4 Hudson tapestry, 8.3x10.6	10.00	9.50
10-4 Hudson tapestry, 7.6x9	7.85	7.00
8-4 Hudson tapestry, 6x9	6.25	5.85
12-4 Katonah velvet, 9x12	14.00	12.55
11-4 Katonah velvet, 8.3x10.6	11.50	11.25
12-4 Saxony Axminster, 9x12	20.50	17.75
11-4 Saxony Axminster, 8.3x10.6	17.50	15.75
15-4 Saxony Axminster, 11.3x12	26.00	23.10

The above table represents the highest and lowest prices obtained for principal lots, while smaller lots and balances sold at lower levels.

The first day's auction resulted in the sale of 16,500 rolls, representing a value of around $700,000 as closely as could be estimated by the Smith officials last night. The auction starts off at 9 o'clock this morning with Lot No. 281, covering 12-4 Palisade rugs.

Representatives of the Smith Company, while plainly disappointed that better prices had not been received, stated that in their opinion buyers were making a great mistake if they looked for a softening in the market at any time within the next twelve months.

The Fall price list covering rugs and carpets, issued yesterday by the company, ranged, on an average, 10 per cent. higher than the regular list sent out in October, and 5 per cent. higher than the list effective Feb. 20, which was the last rate card issued by the firm. It was stated by the Smith concern that orders would only be accepted subject to war conditions and the firm's ability to make delivery by Oct. 1 next.

OTHER CARPET FACTORS.

Manufacturers Preparing to Announce Their Fall Prices.

With a war on hand and the raw material and labor situations more uncertain than for many years, other leading factors in the trade were not willing yesterday to make prices until they had studied their problems a little more. Quotations on the new goods were given to buyers by Stephen Sanford & Sons, Inc., but they were not stated for publication.

The Roxbury Carpet Company did not announce Fall prices, but it gave out figures covering goods now in stock. Taking the 9 by 12 size as a basis for rugs, these quotations showed an advance of about 12 per cent. over recent prices. Other well-known manufacturers and selling agents will not quote on Fall goods before tomorrow or Thursday, though there is a possibility that some of them will have the new figures in shape to give out some time today. The Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company will not make its prices known before next Monday, April 30.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A line of printed floor coverings made on a felt base has been withdrawn by Thomas Potter Sons & Co., Inc., following a fire in the Philadelphia plant of that concern on Friday last. The production of certain lines of linoleum has also been retarded by the blaze.

Plans are rapidly being completed for the annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men, which will be held at Kansas City on June 19 to 22. A special train de luxe will leave this city at 5:30 P. M., on June 17, arriving in Kansas City at 8:30 A. M. on June 19.

It Will Pay You to Wait!

The situation calls for patience, rather than panic. Materials will be high, business will be sluggish for a few months.

Then—an era of prosperity greater than ever!

Whatever you do, don't sacrifice your goods. Meet your maturities and other obligations with my capital. My terms are reasonable. No red tape, and strictest confidence.

Universal Discount Co.

Jacob Rosenstock

100 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS COMMERCIAL CO.

299 Broadway

MONEY and SERVICE

Accounts Receivable Collateral

WORMSER & CO., COMMERCIAL BANKERS

32 Fifth Ave. Phone Stuyv. 3360.

Loans Financed. Advances on Merchandise.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS

Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

SEWING MACHINES BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED.

Shuttles & Chassis, 511 W. B'way. Phone Spring 5230

AUCTIONEERS.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer

Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ARMY SERGE.—8-10 ounces, khaki color. Solomon-Marx, 11 East 20th.

AMOSKEAG.—Can use 100 pieces serge Amoskeag 9314, black and navy, at a price; will pay cash. Telephone Farragut 3791.

BROADCLOTH, Botany F. & H.; will pay cash; all shades; any quantity. Chelsea 1979.

CLOTH.—Jersey cloth, all shades, at a low figure. Farragut 2088.

COATS.—Large children's coat manufacturers want for jobbing a good line of junior coats from reliable manufacturer; big business with the right line; give full particulars. Y 363 Times Annex.

COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs of ladies' and misses'; also manufacturers' samples; only good merchandise wanted. Meyer & Bernheimer, 2 West 33d St.

COATS.—Highclass coat house is interested in smart Fifth Fabric coats, for Fall. Write at once for appointment. E 104 Times.

COATS.—Will look at coats, also flie fabric, better kind, from 2 to 4:30. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

COATS.—Jobber will look at Fall samples of children's and misses' coats. Tenth floor, 153 West 33d St.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on better grade. Standard Cloak Co., 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats all week. 26 West 25th St. Farragut 9218.

COATS.—Placing orders, plush and cloth models. 120 West 27th, 12th floor.

CREPE DE CHINE.—We are interested in 3 and 4 thread crepe for spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractors who have good numbers in silk Summer dresses, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St., top floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at voile dresses. 11th floor, 130 West 29th St.

HUCK TOWELING, 18-inch; quantities only. Phone Spring 1228.

MERCHANDISE Wanted.—We buy merchandise of every description for spot cash; quantities no object. Tel. Chelsea 6167. Ferdinand Ehrlich, 100 Fifth Av.

MIXTURES.—Will buy any quantity, lightweights and heavyweights, new or old styles; also navy and black serges, all makes; spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St. Telephone 9697 Spring.

POPLINS.—Black Amoskeag, No. 9,958; also Whitman's black, No. 767, for cash. Madison Square 3940.

RAINCLOTH—Rubberized 36-inch wool tweeds, in shades of grey and brown, &c.; can use large quantities; also waterproof gabardine cloth. Send swatches and lowest prices. M. Lefkowitz & Sons, Ltd., 469 St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal, Can.

SERGES.—We are open for quantity of Amoskeag 7614 or 0014, spot cash. Call Spring 7730.

SERGES.—Cash for W. F. X. and other French serges. Z 225 Times Annex.

SILKS.—Open to buy for cash silk remnants; small prices. Morningside 4517.

SPORT COATS and Suits; contractors who are making good-looking sport coats and sport suits, look orders at once. 1,178 Broadway, 28th St., top floor.

VELOURS.—Open to buy $10,000 worth of American velours; K544; also esquimette plush I. and S. Cloak Co., 30 West 15th St.

WAISTS.—Open for jobs of waists, petticoats, suits, coats, and dresses. Call Wednesday morning. Cohen & Simon, 15 East 20th St., or send samples to Blaunder's, 833 Market St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Offerings to Buyers

AMERICAN FLAGS, silk, ready immediate delivery. Averill Mfg., 37 Union Sq. West.

AMOSKEAG, French Serge, 50-inch; colors; good assortment; $1 net. Greeley 4379.

AMOSKEAG 4002, 7614, 6122; also job of silk trimmings, cheap. Greeley 4377.

APRONS.—" Cones " Bungalow in Percale and Amoskeag. N. B. Tichenor, 366 Bway.

ASTRACHAN, black, jerseys, velveteens, 24-36 inches; also poplins; colors. Greeley 4370.

AUTOMOBILE DUSTERS, linen and mohair, $2.50 and better. Plotkin Bros, 108 West 25th St.

CAPES.—Latest styles in serge capes, silk and satin coats; prompt shipment. I. Novick & Co., 40 West 28th.

CLOTH.—Lightweight Jersey cloth, all colors, at reduced price. Greeley 4007.

COATS AND SUITS. — 250 coats and 250 woolen, poplin, and serge suits to dispose of; will sell at a moderate price; very good values and very styles. Mitchell & Cramer, 31 West 21st St.

COATS.—3,000 will be sold at a sacrifice price to make room for Fall stock; take this wonderful opportunity offered to you. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th.

COATS.—Prior to our removal, will sacrifice entire stock consisting of velours, poplins, gabardines, jerseys, and plaids. World Cloak and Suit Co., 35 West 31st.

COATS AND SUITS.—200 navy serge suits, high-class merchandise, to close; also large variety of coats at sacrifice prices. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

COATS.—2,500 velours and other wanted fabrics, all new shades, snappy, up-to-the-minute models, priced for quick action. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS, 2,000 on hand for immediate delivery; come and pick them off the rack at wonderful values. Louis Magidoff, 40 W. 22d St.

COATS AND SUITS to close out; good styles; sacrifice prices; must make room for Fall goods. D. Gutman, 43 West 24th St.

COATS and SUITS.—Taffetas for immediate delivery, cloth coats at a sacrifice. Max Lempert, 120 W. 18th St.

COATS, SUITS, SKIRTS.—Desirable Spring merchandise to close out at very low prices. 49 East 21st St., Room 1110.

COATS AND SUITS—Sacrifice, 50 velour coats, $5; 50 suits, $6.75. Meyer Loeb & Co., 13 East 30th St.

COATS.—Up-to-the-minute styles; all wanted shades and cloths, to close out. Slater Bros., 1,337 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—High-priced models; good shades; at closing prices. Cooper & Grapes, 145 West 28th.

COATS.—Junior and misses' coats, to close out at low prices. Victor S. Everett, 114 West 26th St.

COATS to close out; velours, serges, Jerseys. Gotlieb & Laikand, 38 W. 21st St. Chelsea 9784.

COATS.—Job of 200 coats to close out in poplin and checks. I. Zellkow & Sons, 19 West 24th St.

COATS.—Poplins, velours, also mixtures, to close cheap. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS to close out; also taffetas. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

COATS, 300, to close out below cost; the latest materials. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—1,000 sport and check coats at $2.50 up. Nueman, 15 W. 20th.

COATS.—1,500 children's, serges and poplins, to close out. Nueman, 15 W. 20th.

COATS, SUITS, to close; good styles; all shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—3,000 poplin coats to ship today. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th.

COATS.—Spring, children's, close out cheap. Schwartz Bros., 31 West 15th.

COATS, all materials, all shades, to close out. Harry Gelfond, 122 West 27th.

COATS.—1,000 to close out at attractive prices. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS.—High shade poplins and velours, to close out. Gelfond, 141 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Entire stock, to close. Morris Miller, 15 West 24th St.

COATS.—500 Spring coats, 100 suits to close out. Samuel Gelb, 19 West 21st St.

COATS.—Desirable merchandise to close out cheap. Fensterstock & Rosen, 38 West 34th.

COATS.—Misses' and children's coats, close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 103 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS, better grade, to close out cheap. Libowitz, 181 West 28th.

COATS, suits; closing out latest models below cost. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS.—200 coats to close out at a sacrifice. Advance Cloak, 186 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS on hand to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th St.

COATS.—800, finest grade, to close out. Posner-Marinace, 21 West 31st.

COATS.—Cloths and silks to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs to close out. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS to close out at low figure. Ellner Co., 51 West 24th.

CORDUROY—40 boxes white, wide wale, 31 inch, 48c. Farragut 9076.

DOLL HEADS for unbreakable and different novelties to sell for immediate delivery. Equitable Toy, 412 Broadway.

DRESSES.—All the new novelties, silk dresses; georgette, stripes, also whites, at special prices. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—200, to close out, silk and Georgettes, all sizes and colors. Joseph Marsulies, 26 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, crepe de chine, shantung, close out. Theodore Wolfert, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES, georgette and silk, to close out. Jawits-Gross, 130 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Street, evening, and graduation wear. Glecker Dress Co., 40 West 27th.

DRESSES to close; snappy styles; all fashionable shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 B'way.

DRESSES.—At a sacrifice, 100 dresses, assorted, to close out. Miller, 45 West 34th St.

DRESSES, silk, 150, to close out. Superior Waist Co., 129 West 27th St.

FLAGS.—A quantity of flags of the Allies, all sizes, for sale; also wool bunting. For particulars Robert Simpson Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 4076.

GABARDINE.—Will exchange Garfield's gabardine 4066, Rookie A 423, for Copen.; also have one piece Arthur C. Meyer's rose velour for sale. Farr. 2347.

GEORGETTE satin, flesh color, $2.75 a yard; 40 inches wide. Madison Square 478.

JERSEYS.—Kayser's silk Jerseys; plain and striped. Farragut 2291.

KHAKI-KOOL printed, Meadow Brook sport satin, Malimsons all shades. Chelsea 3110.

POPLIN.—Only American, also Stevens burella 6001 gold and apple. Chelsea 6617.

POPLIN.—High shades and botany, 315 broadcloth. Mad. Sq. 2339.

RUGS.—Special lot, regular, Philadelphia mill; immediate delivery; 1,000, 9x12, ¾ wool; union; large assortment; $4.20 for quick turn. Chasseaud, 37 East 28th.

RUGS.—Quick sellers, wool fibre, rag rugs, granites, Smyrnas, taps, linoleum; this week only before advance. Chasco Mills, 39 East 28th.

SATINS—18 pieces green gold and in copen at 47½ cents. Spring 7934.

SERGES.—150 pieces; Whitman's, 1210, 41½ cents; style 87, 127 pieces, 5854 cents; Botany style 300, 42 pieces, $1.05; American 2845, 26 pieces, $1.30. Gramercy 4475.

SERGES. — Botany Pacific and Juillard's French serges, all colors. Farragut 3816.

SERGE. — Whitman's white, No. 111, at opening price. Madison Square 3940.

SERGES.—Amoskeag 6301, all wool, wine, brown, gray. Telephone Spring 2830.

SHANTUNG, 25 pieces, to close out. Superior Waist Co., 129 West 27th St.

SHANTUNGS plain and printed, also white broadcloth, at a price; call Mad. Sq. 6348.

SILKS.—Will sell georgette, crepe de chine, shantungs. Phone Madison Sq. 925.

SILK-JERSEY.—Kayser's, 85-inch, all colors; $3.15 net. Phone Farr. 24.

SKIRTS.—Have about 100 pongee tussah and 100 black taffeta skirts; assorted sizes; will sell at $2.75. P. J. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 5359.

SKIRTS.—Silk, to close out; latest styles. Goldberg, 41 West 17th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—American Lady; best made; interesting prices; city delivery. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Best spring, lowest prices. Venus Dress Fastener Co., 320 5th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS.—2,000 great gross 00, white, black; $5.95 great gross. F 45 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Kohinoor. Farragut 2291.

SUITS.—3,000 will be sold at a sacrifice price to make room for Fall stock; take this wonderful opportunity offered to you. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th.

SUITS.—Ready on our line, Silverbloom and Palm Beach suits; very good values and snappy styles; jobbers only. Mitchell & Cramer, 31 West 21st St.

SUITS, better make, poiret twill, peau-de-cyne lined, navy and black, to close out below cost. William Zitenfield & Co., Inc., 19 West 24th.

SUITS.—To close out Jerseys and serges. Gotlieb & Laikand, 38 West 21st St. Chelsea 9784.

SUITS.—Navy and black, including braided models; close out cheap. Fensterstock & Rosen, 33-39 West 34th St.

SUITS—500 silk suits on rack to close out to make room for Fall goods. L. Kobner & Co., 141 West 23d St. Chelsea 8843.

SUITS.—Assorted styles and sizes; mostly dark shades; will close out cheap. Wolf & Mosheim, 12 West 32d.

SUITS, COATS, SKIRTS.—Jobs, exceptionally cheap. Lieblich & Co., 25 West 15th St. Chelsea 6397.

SUITS.—900 snappy and up-to-the-minute styles, close out at figure. Slater, 22 West 32d.

SUITS, silk, to close out; big variety; wonderful values. Henry Leavy & Son, 9 West 31st St.

SUITS.—Taffetas, poplins, and serges, peau de cygne lined; sacrifice. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

SUITS, 1,000 new styles, all shades; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

SUITS.—Taffetas and satins closing out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Better grade, to close out cheap. Kaplan & Alper, 12 West 18th.

SWEATERS.—1,000 dozen ladies' and misses' Shetland sweaters for immediate delivery. Ritter Knitting Co., 331 Barrow St., Jersey City. Phone Jersey City 1785.

TAFFETA and wool jersey suits of the better grade. Big G Cloak and Suit Co., 32-34 West 20th.

TAFFETAS.—Good quality, blacks and colors to sell cheap. Call Mad. Sq. 6298.

VELOURS.—Burellas and F. & H. Gunniburl, all shades. Phone 6205 Mad. Sq.

VELOUR PLAIDS to sell. Philip Cohn, 129 West 29th.

WAISTS.—Georgette, crepe de chine, and cotton waists, to close out. Deutchman Bros., 15 West 20th.

300 WASH DRESSES to close out cheap. I. & L. Chauser, 45 West 27th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4¼@4¾ per cent. for the best names
Saturday..4½ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Large Clothing Orders.

Whether the orders placed by the retailers are large because a big season is anticipated, or because these merchants are afraid that if they don't get in practically all their requirements they will be caught in the question the clothing manufacturers are not as yet well able to answer. They incline to the last mentioned explanation. One of the leading houses reports sales for Fall that are double those of a year ago in almost every instance.

Large Underwear Order Placed.

One of the leading shirt underwear concerns has received an order from the Government for 1,000,000 pairs of drawers. This contract has been put into work, and deliveries will commence very shortly. Although the concern addresses its selling campaign to the consumer, the Government's requirements will receive first attention and the ordinary trade will have to wait for its merchandise until the war contracts are out of the way. The price asked was said to be low.

Puggree Bands on Straw Hats.

A more garish air than usual will be lent to men's straw hats this Summer as a result of a movement to replace the ordinary black bands of gros grain, faille or satin ribbons with puggree bands in highly-colored patterns. These bands, in less vivid colorings, have already made their appearance on some of the soft hats for Spring. It is said that many straw hats will doubtless be sold with the bands already on them, but makers of the bands are also selling them to haberdashers for separate sale at prices ranging at retail from 50 cents up.

Expect Suit Sales to Drop.

The coming of warmer weather is expected to put a check on the retail sale of cloth suits for Spring, excepting in cases where attractive bargains are offered. A well-known maker of these goods said yesterday that years of experience has proved that several consecutive warm days at this time of the year will reduce daily suit sales about two thirds unless some attraction is used to keep women buying. By the first of May, he said, few women look on cloth suits with a favorable eye at any price. Silk suits and silk and wool combinations are expected to have an inning now. The status of dresses, both at wholesale and retail, appears to be less clearly defined than usual at this time of the year.

Predicts More Use of Bow Ties.

A representative of one of the biggest men's neckwear manufacturing concerns in the country predicted yesterday that the coming of warmer weather will bring with it a wider use of bow ties than has been seen in years. Ties of this kind in English hand-blocked printed twills are especially well thought of. Japanese crêpe neckwear to retail at $1 has sold freely to date. Italian grenadine four-in-hands in stripes and swivel figures to no have been active. Some immediate demand for English hand-frame crochet ties in the better qualities is told of, but they are expected to do much better for Fall than the current season. There is a marked tendency toward smaller open-end effects in flat silks for Fall.

Jute Goes Down the Wrong Way.

The feature of the local burlap market yesterday was the receipt of a report telling of the sinking of the steamer Malakand in the Mediterranean Sea, en route from Calcutta to Dundee with a cargo including 32,000 bales of jute and 3,000 bales of burlaps. With jute scarce and held at a record price by the British Government, which some time ago took over the available supply, the loss is more than ordinarily serious. The loss of the burlaps also will hurts. Burlaps were steady here yesterday at the recent advance, though still apparently below the cost of replacement at Calcutta. Trading was good, all things considered, with these figures quoted for standard 40-inch goods: Eight-ounce, 8 cents; 10-ounce, 8.85 cents, and 10½-ounce, 9.10 cents.

War Contracts and Trade.

The war contracts let by the Government are having about the same effect on trade as when certain much needed articles could not be obtained from Europe after the outbreak of war. The head of a large brass manufacturing plant in Waterbury employing 9,000 operatives has returned from Washington where he placed his entire plant at the disposal of the Government. If the Government takes him up, there will be quite a few manufacturers minus some small but important parts of their product turned out by this organization. Among the articles which such action would affect would be a well known miner's torch lamp, a safety razor that is known the world around, a dollar watch of equal fame and several other products of wide reputation and tremendous sale.

Proper Inspection Needed.

The manufacturing superintendent of a large men's apparel factory has a plea to make for those who are taking on Government contracts that are put ahead of all other work. The Government, he believes, should employ inspectors who are well equipped to pass upon the goods produced. "Very frequently," he said, "there are inspectors examining goods they know nothing at all about. As a result there are more rejections than there would be even though an experienced inspector was making the examinations and not letting anything but garments perfect in every detail pass through. The manufacturers are not going to make money on this Government work and they certainly deserve the consideration of having the proper sort of inspection for their work."

Staple Gray Goods Inactive.

While the demand for heavy goods for Government use was active enough here yesterday, especially for such things as khaki twills and drills, there was little snap to the call for staples. Odd lots of print cloths and sheetings were taken up here and there when the price of delivery suited the prospective buyer, most of this business being for spot and nearby shipments. The appearance of more second-hand goods on the market at prices under those asked by the mills, coupled with the unwillingness of buyers, having a softening tendency in certain quarters. As yet, however, it has not become marked. Closing spot prices on printcloths were more or less nominal at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s	11c	38½-inch, 64-67s	8¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	10½c	38½-inch, 60-64s	8¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	9¾c	38½-inch, 60-65s	7¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	7c	38½-inch, 60-62s	7½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	9¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	5¾c

GAIN OF $156,000,000 IN AMERICA'S TRADE

Foreign Commerce for March Surpasses Previous Month's — Exports Take a Decided Jump.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The country's foreign trade in March showed an increase of nearly $156,000,000 over that of February, according to a statement issued today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. Exports from American ports jumped from $467,683,406 in February to $551,278,328 in March, which is second only to the $615,535,093 of January as a record for American sales abroad in one month.

Imports for March were valued at $270,484,489, as compared with $190,470,990 in February and $241,816,282 in January. The March figure is a new record.

The value of all exports for the nine months ended with March is placed at $4,634,863,515, as compared with $2,995,424,760 for the similar period in 1916, and $1,921,077,809 for the nine months ended with March, 1915. Imports for similar periods were valued at $1,818,819,410, $1,504,632,718, and $1,213,613,643 respectively.

Of the March imports 60.75 per cent. entered free of duty, while in March, 1916, the percentage of free imports was 67.78, and in March, 1915, 60.43 per cent.

Gold imports totaled $139,498,590 in March, 1917, while exports of gold for the month were $17,010,601. Imports of gold for the nine months ended March, 1917, were $801,202,430, as compared with exports of $150,094,328, leaving a net balance of imports of gold of $651,108,102.

REFERENDUM ON TAXES.

National Chamber of Commerce Will Poll Business Men.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has arranged to take a referendum vote of the business men of the country who are members of the National Chamber in an effort to ascertain sentiment with regard to the proper methods of raising war revenue. The Committee on Financing the War of the chamber in an exhaustive report has considered the problems now facing the Administration and has formulated various suggestions as to the proper course to pursue. These suggestions have been forwarded to members of the organization for a referendum vote. The committee's recommendations, concerning which it asks business men of the country, members of the organization, to express their views, are:

1. Approximately $400,000,000 of the amount raised by taxation in the first year should be obtained as a war measure, from increased individual income taxes, through increased super-taxes and decreased exemptions.

2. Approximately $200,000,000 of the amount raised by taxation in the first year should be obtained, as a war measure, by additions to the present excess profits tax, with certain amendments of the law which the committee recommends.

3. The first-class postage rate, as a war measure, should be increased by fifty per cent., to yield approximately $100,000,000 in the first year.

4. Stamp taxes should be imposed, as a war measure, to yield approximately $350,000,000 in the first year.

5. Customs duties should be imposed, as a war measure, on articles to yield about $100,000,000 in the first year.

6. Excise taxes should be imposed, as a war measure, upon a list of articles of luxury and general use and which would yield about $500,000,000 in the first year.

7. Retroactive taxes should not be imposed upon incomes and profits.

8. The amount of exemption from the capital stock tax should be decreased from $99,999 to $24,999.

According to Elliot H. Goodwin, Secretary of the National Chamber, the committee does not deem it opportune to discuss at this time the question of exemption of Federal bonds from the Federal income tax.

"Modern warfare is extremely costly," the committee report concludes, "and in order to meet any appreciable portion of the expenses during its progress heavy taxation must necessarily be imposed. In European countries it is now generally admitted that far heavier taxes should have been imposed at an earlier stage of the war. The recommendations of the committee in this report are the result of careful study of the experience of our own people in previous emergencies, and particularly of the very recent experience of other countries."

The Chairman of the National Chamber Committee is Wallace D. Simmons of St. Louis, President of the Simmons Hardware Company. The other members are T. S. Adams, Professor of Political Economy at Yale University; John V. Farwell of Chicago, President of the John V. Farwell Dry Goods Company; Edward A. Filene of Boston, President William Filene's Sons Company; P. W. Goebel of Kansas City, President American Bankers' Association; Professor John H. Gray of the University of Minnesota, former President of the American Economic Association; Edmund D. Hulbert of Chicago, President of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company; Stoddard Jess, President of the First National Bank of Los Angeles; Hugh McK. Landon of Indianapolis, Robert F. Maddox of Atlanta, Vice President of the American National Bank and formerly President of the Georgia Bankers' Association; Samuel McRoberts of New York, Vice President of the National City Bank, and Professor Oliver M. W. Sprague of Cambridge, Professor of Banking and Finance, Harvard University.

1,000,000 MUSKRATS SOLD.

Bring 45 Cents a Piece at St. Louis Sale—$2,500,000 Taken in to Date.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—The fifth day of the Funsten fur sale netted $557,000 bringing the gross total for the sale to date up to $2,500,000. At the opening of the session today 1,000,000 muskrats were offered at an average price of 45 cents. The total brought $350,000 after spirited bidding. Australian opossum skins to the number of 20,800 brought $27,500.

There was an influx of additional buyers for muskrat today, and mink and foxes tomorrow. Over 300 buyers were present today. The market was well sustained. The sale will close on Thursday.

Linoleum Prices Unchanged.

The opening of the new floor coverings season yesterday did not bring out new prices for linoleums. It was generally announced that business will be taken to June 1, at present prices, subject to the mills' ability to fill by Sept. 1. No orders will be taken for delivery later than Sept. 1, however, either at current prices or at the new ones to be announced on June 1. With linseed oil now at $1.20 a gallon (50 cents a gallon is considered high in normal times,) with burlaps scarce and 100 per cent. higher, and with cork supplies threatened by transportation difficulties, the outlook for the manufacturers is by no means cheerful.

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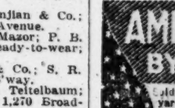

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta Wooden Ware Co.; Mr. Hershon, carpets, rugs; 1,134 Broadway.
AKRON, Ohio—Akron D. G. Co.; Mr. Glass, wash dresses; 72 Madison Av.
AUGUSTA—J. B. White & Co.; C. F. Swinney, rugs, furniture; 23 E. 26th.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Zollinger-Harned Co.; E. H. Hollenbach, rugs; Latham.
AKRON, Ohio—A. Polsky Co.; K. F. Federson, general mdse.; 334 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; C. A. Selhardt, rugs; 200 5th Av.; Continental.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; ladies' flannelette, cotton underwear, infants' wear, 404 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; A. J. Willliar, linens; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; J. E. Berk, waists, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 470 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Dean, waists; 2 West 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. Adam & Co.; M. A. Mittleman, shoes; 2 W. 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; I. J. Starin, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 404 4th Av. W. 32d.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—T. S. Buerger & Son; T. E. Buerger, men's, women's furn. goods; Breslin.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; C. H. Nearing, shoes; E. H. Mills, furs; Miss M. Lanigan, stationery; 2 W 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y. — Siegrist & Fraley; G. Smith, fur coats; J. Braun, cotton piece goods, H. Stumpf, rugs, curtains, draperies; C. Jauch, men's furnishing goods, embroideries, women's neckwear, sweaters; 470 4th Av.
BUTLER, Penn.—Templeton Co.; C. A. Templeton, carpets; Grand.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Welch-Cook Co.; C. H. Webster, carpets, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; O. J. Moyer, rugs; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; C. Lindeman, carpets; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; A. Strauss, woolens; muslin suits; 113 5th Av.
CHICAGO—W. A. Welbolt & Co.; E. P. Benedict, clothing; 234 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; D. C. Litt, carpets, rugs; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—I. Bezark; J. Teller, coats, waists; Room 1010; 15 E. 26th.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; C. Powell, basement, coats, suits; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; H. M. Hillman, C. C. Gunn, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Rothschild & Co.; Miss L. Griffin, waists; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Lee Klein, Inc.; Miss E. Jindra, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Boston Store; A. Harris, Fall catalogue, women's, misses' coats, suits, dresses, waists; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago Mail Order Co.; M. C. Goldman, women's, misses', juniors', girls' coats; 368 6th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. B. Clement, women's coats, sport coats; 1,107 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; C. S. McCoy, jewelry; H. H. Haynie, dress goods; W. Thrasher, wash goods; 1,107 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Fair Store; R. T. Duncan, carpets; 23 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Fair Store; R. T. Duncan, carpets; 23 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Alms & Doepke Co.; W. G. Otte, notions; L. Bockholt, carpets, linoleums; 350 B'way.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Rollman & Sons Co.; T. William H. Welbling, rugs, draperies, luggage, bedding; Prince George.
CLEVELAND—Sunshine Cloak and Suit Co.; A. D. Kramer, piece goods; 1,133 B'way.
CLEVELAND—Kaufmann-Strauss Co.; C. P. Walmsley, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; R. T. Montgomery, carpets, rugs; 37 West 26th.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Mr. Meisel, jobs silk shirts; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Hirsch Co.; P. Hirsch, jobs silk suits, coats; 470 4th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; C. E. Moore, carpets; Imperial.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—W. C. Moore Co.; W. C. Moore, carpets; Imperial.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; W. H. Hirst, carpets; 23 E. 26th.
DANVILLE, Penn.—M. T. Garvin & Co.; J. H. Ross, women's cloaks, suits, millinery, infants' wear; York.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Bullock's; F. Bacon, dress goods, silks, linings, dress forms; 35 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Broadway Dept. Store; Miss Turrish, infants', misses', juniors' muslin underwear, petticoats; J. A. Haberbosch, rugs, carpets, tapestries

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate No. 1114, Int. No. 988, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

Relative to parole and rearrest of felonies committed to or escaping from charitable or religious institutions carrying on reformatory work for women in the city of New York.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall in the City of New York, on Thursday, April 26, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated, City Hall, New York, April 23, 1917.
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly No. 1781, Int. No. 1045, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend the Greater New York Charter, and repealing sections two hundred and fifty-eight-a and two hundred and sixty thereof, in relation to the law department.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall in the City of New York, on Thursday, April 26, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated, City Hall, New York, April 23, 1917.
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FELLINGER & LEVEL, INC., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of April, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to FELLINGER & BARNEWALL, INC.

Dated New York City, April 9th, 1917.
FELLINGER & LEVEL, INC.,
By P. F. FELLINGER, President.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate No. 941, Int. No. 736, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend the Greater New York Charter in relation to the retirement from service of officers, clerks and employees.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall in the City of New York, on Thursday, April 26, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated, City Hall, New York, April 23, 1917.
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—James P. McGovern of New York was admitted to practice.

No. 762—Seaboard Air Line Railway, plaintiff, v. J. H. Lorick.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

497—Hendersonville Light and Power Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. Blue Ridge Interurban Railway Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

621—The United States of America, plaintiff, v. F. L. Davis.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity with opinion of this court.

492—Oregon & California R. R. Co. et al., v. United States.—Decree modified and affirmed and cause remanded to District Court of United States for the District of Oregon.

606—H. Snowden Marshall, appellant, v. G. B. Gordon, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives of the United States.—Final order reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with directions to discharge the relator from custody.

The Chief Justice also announced the following order of the court:

188—McGoldrick Lumber Co., appellant, v. C. J. Kinsolving et al., per curiam.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

901—H. G. S. Noble, as President of the New York Stock Exchange, appellant, v. the Western Union Telegraph Co. et al., and 902 —same v. the United Telegram Co.—Motion to advance granted and cases assigned for argument with Nos. 690 and 681.

763—W. M. Going, admx., &c., plaintiff, v. Norfolk & Western Ry. Co.—Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis denied.

842—The Cuyahoga River Power Co., plaintiff, v. the Akron Railway Co.—Order placed on summary docket and assigned for argument on May 7 next.

472—P. H. Saunders, plaintiff, v. D. Shaw et al.—Ordered placed on summary docket and assigned for argument May 7 next.

1015—The United States, petitioner, v. W. B. Poland et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit granted.

1056—T. Gilcrease, petitioner, v. G. R. McCullough et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of Oklahoma granted.

1005—Northern Pacific R. R. Co. et al., petitioners, v. E. W. McComas.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of Oregon granted.

1002—Union Pacific R. R. Co., petitioner, v. E. E. Cook, admx., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Iowa denied.

1011—The United States ex rel. Ng. Sam, et al., petitioners, v. J. H. Wallis, Asst. Commr. of Immigration, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

1040—Ik Chambers, trustee, &c., petitioner, v. Continental Trust Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

1045—Union Pacific R. R. Co., petitioner, v. M. M. Henderson, admx., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Nebraska denied.

1044—J. Hertzberg et al., petitioners, v. United States—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

1060—S. M. Brooks, receiver, &c., petitioner, v. Empire Trust Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

1072—Mount Vernon & Marshall Hall Steamboat Co., Ltd., petitioner, v. J. L. McKenney.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of District of Columbia denied.

1075—Presbyterian Home Hospital et al., petitioners, v. M. D. Gooch, by her next friend, W. D. Gooch.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

1074—Keystone Wood Co., petitioner, v. Susquehanna Boom Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit denied.

536—F. Tempel, plaintiff, v. United States. —Motion to place on summary docket submitted for defendant.

719—United States, petitioner, v. I. I. Ness. —Motion to place on summary docket submitted for petitioner.

1063—Thos. Mayers, petitioner, v. Union R. R. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Pennsylvania submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

1080—F. Arias and R. Arias, the latter by her guardian ad litem, F. Arias, plaintiffs, v. M. Veloso, D. Veloso, and M. Veloso.—Docketed and dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for defendants.

24, original.—State of Minnesota, complainant, v. State of Wisconsin.—Leave granted to file reply, on motion of counsel for complainant.

1051—J. B. Gleason, petitioner, v. M. C. Thaw.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioner.

404—D. M. Niller et al., plaintiffs, v. T. B. Crenshaw, clerk, et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted for defendants in support of motion, and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

1073—The City of Centralia, petitioner, v. A. R. Titlow, as receiver, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit submitted for petitioner.

210—E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. et al., petitioners, v. W. E. Mealand et al.—Passed temporarily, by stipulation of counsel.

105—W. W. Withnell et al., plaintiffs, v. W. R. Bush Construction Co.—Argued for plaintiffs and submitted for defendant.

107—J. Lewis, executrix, &c., appellant, v. United States.—Submitted.

200—The Toledo Railways & Light Co., plaintiff, v. W. L. Hill et al., executors, &c.—Argued.

211—Erie R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. E. J. Pucker, admx., &c.—Argued.

201—N. S. Wear, impleaded sub nom. The Wear Sand Co., et al., plaintiffs, v. State of Kansas, on rel. S. M. Brewster, Attorney General.—Passed.

301—E. Valdes, plaintiff, v. United States. —Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for April 24: Nos. 861, 140, 208, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 219, and 220.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 808, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Gardner<Lou Pont, Gardner<Carreau, Gardner<Carreau, Gardner

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Dull Session Results in Small Price Changes — Steel Meeting Today.

What the railroad issues lost yesterday the industrials more than made up, so that the net change in the day's prices was a small gain. The market was so nearly deserted by others than the regular traders that fluctuations in quotations carried little significance. Sentiment was undoubtedly much more cheerful; the spectre of confiscatory taxation seems to have been laid. In its place is a broadening belief that Wall Street and Washington are going to co-operate to make the war financing which the United States must do a great success.

A number of bankers who have been in Washington during the last few days are now convinced that no decision will be made on the amount of the initial offering of the 3½ per cent. bonds until Secretary McAdoo has taken account of the varying investment conditions existing in different sections of the country, nor until the probable scope of the taxation measures has been indicated by the House. It is significant of the difference in interest rates rather than of comparative patriotism of widely separated sections of the United States that Mr. McAdoo's first offering of 2½ per cent. certificates of indebtedness brought large subscriptions from New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and practically none from the West or South. His prompt action in raising the rate to 3 per cent. was a recognition of the higher money rates prevailing outside of the large centres.

The quarterly meeting of the Directors of the United States Steel Corporation will be held today, and shortly after 3 o'clock Wall Street will have the earnings figures for the first quarter of this calendar year. As usual, traders filled in their spare time yesterday formulating opinions on the probable amount. For the quarter which ended Dec. 31 net earnings were $105,968,347, and expectation is that they will run perhaps $10,000,000 higher for the quarter just passed. A report that gained credence in responsible quarters had it that the board may increase the dividend disbursement at today's meeting by an extra payment of 2 per cent. instead of the 1¾ per cent. declared three months ago.

Less than 400,000 shares changed hands yesterday, but the swings of some of the less active issues were wide. Wisconsin Central sold at 47, off 4¼; Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke at 64, off 2¾; Owens Bottle Machine at 83½, off 4¾, and General Chemical at 220, off 20. On the other hand, Industrial Alcohol, after selling down to 101¼, closed at 105¼, with an advance of 1¾; Slosss-Sheffield recovered 2¾; General Motors, 2½, and Bethlehem Steel "B" stock, 3½.

FOR NEW A. R. E. COMPANY.

Holders of 85% of Securities Approve Reorganization Plan.

The plan of reorganization of the American Real Estate Company, which went into receivers' hands more than a year ago, with outstanding obligations amounting to nearly $13,500,000, has been approved by the holders of 85 per cent. of the company's securities. New capital to the amount of $574,000 has been subscribed for the formation of a new company.

Announcement was made yesterday that the plan had been declared operative, provided the additional funds needed for carrying it into effect were subscribed. The plan of reorganization provides for a wholly new company, under new management and with sufficient working capital to develop the company's properties and carry them to a time when selling conditions for real estate are more favorable.

Laurence McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board, is Chairman of the Reorganizaton Committee.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 3 | Last 3
Low ..... 2½ | Renewals 2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days 3¾	Sixty days ..... 3¾@4
Ninety days 4	Ninety days 4
Four months ..... 4 @4¼	Four months ..... 4¼@4½
Five months ..... 4 @4¼	Five months 4½
Six months ..... 4 @4¼	Six months ..... 4½@4¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3¼@3½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days ..... 4¼@4½
4 to 6 months ..... 4½@4¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 4½@4¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.7555	$4.7555	—.0010
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	
Francs—				
Demand	5.71¼	5.71¼	5.71¼	
Cables	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.7555	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.71¼	5.70⅛
China—		
Hongkong	57.00	57.10
Peking	90.25	90.37½
Shanghai	84.25	84.37½
49.10 Holland	20.00	20.05
32.44 India—	40.75	40.81¼
Bombay	32.23	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	6.90	6.89
49.84 Japan—		
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands— Manila	50.75	50.87½
51.85 Russia	51.12½	51.25
26.79 Scandinavia—	28.50	28.60
Copenhagen	28.30	28.50
Stockholm	29.10	29.25
Christiania	28.90	29.10
19.295 Spain	21.65	21.80
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.00	43.12½
32.44 Rio	23.75	23.87½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.16¼	5.15⅝

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		—Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅜	$4.70⅝	$4.71½	$4.69½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $386,699,635; balance, $29,443,035; Sub-Treasury credit blance, $1,624,654; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $4,470,064.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 20@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.6875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37d, off ⅛d; in New York, 72⅝c, off 1⅜c; Mexican dollars, 56¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$14,902,815	$172,598,379
Ord. internal revenue	28,224,270	330,655,769
Income tax	8,055,539	40,091,270
Miscellaneous	5,229,857	55,319,580
Total receipts	$56,412,483	$598,664,998
Excess of ord. disburs. over ord. receipts	1,740,498	171,116,631
Excess of total disburs. over total receipts	10,087,808	157,606,954
Expenditures	58,152,981	769,781,650

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 23.—Following is the weekly statement of the Associated Banks of Boston, with comparisons:

	Apr. 21,'17.	Change Fr. Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$5,663,000	*$3,000
Loans, dis. inv.	464,248,000	1,100,000
Indiv. dep. in U. S.	377,014,000	12,908,000
Due to banks	151,085,000	5,453,000
Time deposits	34,461,000	783,000
Exch. for Clearing House	22,017,000	4,981,000
Due from banks	51,795,000	4,836,000
Cash reserve	25,183,000	360,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	35,201,000	2,448,000
Res. with other banks	51,267,000	4,888,000
Cash excess	9,198,000	2,450,000
Excess in New York	38,448,000	4,768,000
Total excess	47,646,000	7,218,000

*Decrease.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	885,841	780,784	775,199
Year to date	59,807,716	52,552,784	84,876,672

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	Alas Rubber	70	70	70	70	+1
1,000	Alaska Gold Mines	8	8	8	8	
200	Alaska Mexeau	6½	6½	6½	6½	
200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	
600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	
100	Am. Beet Sugar	55	55	55	55	
1,100	Am. Can	66¼	66¼	65¾	66	+¼
100	Am. Car & Fdry	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	
100	Am. H. & Leather	10	10	10	10	
100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	61½	61½	61½	61½	
1,800	Am. Ice Securities	34	34	33¾	33¾	+¼
1,500	Am. Linseed	50	50½	50	50½	+¼
100	Am. Linseed pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	
1,500	Am. Malting	6½	6½	6½	6½	
400	Am. Malting 1st pf	10	10½	10	10½	+½
6,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	98¾	99	98¾	99	+¼
100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	
200	Am. Smelt. pf. B	94	94	94	94	
900	Do., trust rects	94	94¼	94	94¼	+¼
100	Am. Steel Fdries	84	84	84	84	
1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	123	123	123	123	+¼
900	Do., sub. r. 1st pd	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	+¼
1,500	Am. Tobacco	180	181	180	181	+1
200	Am. Woolen	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	
200	Am. Writing & pf	42	42	42	42	
10,100	Anaconda Copper	80¼	80¼	80	80¼	+¼
1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	101	101	101	101	+¼
100	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	102	102	101¾	102	+¼
100	At. Gulf & W. I	98	98	98	98	
1,000	Baldwin Loco. I	97¼	98¼	97¼	98¼	+¾
100	Baldwin Loco. pf	92½	92½	92	92	+½
100	Baltimore & Ohio	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	+¾
400	Barrett Co.sub.r.t.p	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	+¾
100	Bethlehem Steel	125	126	125	126	+1
200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	11½	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
1,000	Brown Shoe	64½	65	64½	65	+½
2,200	Burns Brothers	67	67	67	67	
100	Butte & Superior	120	121½	120	121¼	+¼
400	California Petrol	42	42	41¾	42	+¼
400	California Pet. pf	90	90	90	90	
100	Calumet & Arizona	80½	80½	80½	80½	+½
300	Canadian Pacific	137	137	137	137	
3,900	Central Leather Co	161	161	160¾	160¾	
900	Cerro de Pasco	83½	83¾	82¾	83	+¼
100	Chandler Motor	94¾	94¾	93¾	93¾	+¾
500	Chesapeake & Ohio	96	96	96	96	
200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	60¼	60¼	60	60	+2
300	Chi. Gt. Western	6	6	6	6	
200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	
100	Chi. & Northwest	80½	80½	80½	80½	+½
200	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of d.	114½	114½	114½	114½	+½
200	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of d.2d pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	−1¼
4,800	Chi., R. I. & P. pf. w.i.	68½	69	68½	69	+½
5,400	Chile Copper	22½	22½	22	22	−¼
200	Chino Copper	52¼	52¼	51¾	51¾	−½
200	Col. Fuel & Iron	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	−¼
200	Col. & South. 1st pf	55	55	55	55	
1,700	Columbia Gas & El	43¾	44	43¾	44	+¼
750	Consolidated Gas	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	−¾
100	Continental Can pf	102	102	102	102	+¼
1,600	Corn Products Ref	23¾	24	23¾	24	+¼
4,800	Crucible Steel	98	98	98	98	+¼
380	Crucible Steel pf	60¼	60¾	59¼	59¾	+¾
1,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	107	107½	107	107½	+¼
1,100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	46¼	46¼	45¾	45¾	−¼
300	Delaware & Hud	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	
1,200	Distillers' Secur	122½	123	122½	122½	+1
800	Dome Mines	13	13	12¾	12¾	
100	Driggs-Seabury	15	15	14¾	15	
3,200	Erie 1st pf	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	+¼
100	Erie 2d pf	22½	22½	22½	22½	
100	General Chemical	220	220	220	220	−20
4,800	General Electric	162	162	162	162	
200	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	101½	101½	101	101	+½
2,400	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs	87	87	87	87	
300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	
300	Granby Consol	47½	47½	47½	47½	
900	Great Northern pf	79	79	79	79	−1
500	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	
100	Greene-Cananea	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	−¼
6,900	Illinois Central	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	−½
200	Inspiration Copper	54	54	54	54	
800	Interboro Consol	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	
100	Interbor Con. pf	60	60	60	60	
400	Int. Harvester, N.J	112¾	113	112¾	113	+¾
9,450	Int. Harvester Corp	79	80½	78	80½	+1½
21,700	Int. Mer. Marine	26¾	26¾	25¾	26¼	+¼
1,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	78	78½	77½	78½	+¾
200	Int. Nickel	41	41¼	40¾	41¼	+¼
200	Int. Paper	38¾	41¾	38	38	−1
100	Int. P. pf. ctf. of d	97	97	97	97	
100	Jewel Tea	52¾	53	52¾	53	+¼
200	Kan. City South. pf	54	54	53¾	53¾	−½
200	Kelly Spring Tire	52	52	52	52	
7,800	Kennecott Copper	42¾	43	42¾	42¾	−¼
500	Kings Co. El.L. & P	115	116	115	115	−1
100	Lackawanna Steel	83	83	83	83	
100	Lake Erie & West	18	18	18	18	−1¼
500	Lee Rubber & Tire	20½	20½	20½	20½	
100	Lehigh Valley	66	66	66	66	
100	Long Isl. cfs. dep	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	
4,200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	21	21	21	21	
300	Maxwell Motors	47	49	46¾	48¾	+1¾
600	Max. Motors 1st pf	66¼	66¾	66	66¾	+¾
1,700	Max. Motors 2d pf	30¾	31	30	30	
2,700	Mexican Petroleum	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	+¾
2,000	Miami Copper	41	41	40¾	40¾	
200	Midvale Steel	56½	56½	56	56¼	
100	Minn. & St. L. new	19	19	19	19	
100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7	7	7	7	
700	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	14	14	14	14	
900	Mo. Pacific w i	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	−¼
100	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	59	59	58¾	58¾	−½
500	Nat. Biscuit Co	112	112	112	112	−1¾
800	Nat. Enam. & St.	33¼	33½	33¼	33¼	+¼
2,900	National Lead	54¾	54¾	54¼	54¼	+¼
200	Nevada Con. Cop	22¼	22½	21¾	22	+¼
700	N. Y. Air Brake	137	137	135	135	−1
700	N. Y. Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+¼
300	N. Y., N. H. & H	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	+¼
200	Norfolk & Western	128¼	128¾	127¾	128¼	+¼
200	Northern Pacific	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¾	+¼
200	Nova Scotia S. & C	90	90	90	90	−1
21,900	Ohio Cities Gas	43	43	43	43	
6,400	Ohio Cities G. rgts	4¾	6¾	4¾	4¾	
100	Ohio Fuel Supply	48	48	48	48	
800	Owens Bottle Mach	87	87¾	83½	83½	−4½
300	Ontario Mining	6½	6½	6½	6½	
6,800	Pacific Mail	21¾	22	21¾	22	+¼
300	Penn. R. R	53	53	52¾	53	+¼
600	People's Gas Chi	81	81	80½	80½	−½
5,630	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	41	41¾	41	41¾	−½
1,400	Pitts. & West Va	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	+¼
500	Pittsburgh W. Va. pf	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	
100	Pressed Steel Car	73½	73½	72	72½	−1½
100	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	+¼
400	Quicksilver pf	9	9	9	9	
100	R.R.Sec.,Ill.C.st.cfs	67½	67½	67½	67½	
50	Railway Steel Sp	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	+¾
3,400	Railway Steel S. pf	94	94	94	94	
3,400	Ray Con. Copper	29	29	28¾	28¾	
200	Reading	94	94¼	93¾	93¾	−¼
6,500	Reading 2d pf	41¾	42	41¾	42	+¼
250	Rep. Iron & Steel	78½	80¾	78¾	79¾	+1¼
200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	102	102	102	102	+½
100	Royal Dutch t r	62¼	62¼	62	62	+½
200	St. Louis & San F	19	19	19	19	+½
700	St. Louis Southw	30	30	29½	29½	+½
100	Seaboard Air Line	14½	14½	14	14	
200	Seab. Air Line pf	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	
500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	173	178¼	173	178¼	+5
13	Do., odd lot	175	175	175	173¾	−2½
500	Shattuck-Arizona	24½	25¼	24½	25¼	+¼
900	Sinclair Oil & Ref	55½	55½	54½	54½	−¼
800	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	43¾	45	43¾	45	+1¼
4,900	Southern Pacific	93¾	94	93¾	93¾	−¼
1,300	Southern Railway	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	
500	Southern Ry. pf	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	
6,100	Studebaker Co	85¾	86¼	85¾	86¼	+¼
1,100	Stutz Motor	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	
900	Tenn. C. & C	16¼	16¼	16	16	−⅝
100	Texas Co	209	209	207	209	
100	Texas & Pacific	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	−1¼
400	Third Avenue	33	33	33	33	−¼
600	Tobacco Products	52	52	51¾	51¾	+¾
100	Transue & Wms	41	41	41	41	
100	Underwood Typew	99	99	99	99	
200	Union Bag & Paper	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
3,600	Union Pacific new	89	89	88¼	88¼	−¼
100	Union Pacific pf	136¾	137¼	136¾	136¾	−1¼
30	Do., odd lot	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	+½
200	United Cigar St. pf	119	119	119	119	
100	United Drug 1st pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	−¾
100	United Drug 2d pf	90	90	90	90	−½
100	United Fruit	133⅞	135	133	133	−1
800	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	56	56	56	56	+1
19,500	U. S. Express	19¼	19¾	19	19	−1
100	U. S. Indus. Alco	102¾	102¾	102	102	−1
50	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	12	12	12	12	+1⅛
100	U. S. Rubber	58½	58½	58½	58½	
100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	
100	U. S. Sm. R. & M	55	55	55	55	−⅞
100	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	−¼
300	U. S. Steel	111¾	112	110¾	112	+⅞
300	U. S. Steel pf	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	+⅞
26,100	Utah Copper	110	110	107¾	109¼	−¾
100	Va.-Car. Chemical	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¼	−1
300	Va. Iron, Coal & C	64	64	64	64	
200	Wabash pf. A	49	49	49	49	−2½
100	Western Union Tel	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	−½
500	Western Pacific	96	96	96	96	−½
100	Western Pacific pf	13¼	13½	13	96	−1
2,100	Westingh. E. & M	42½	42½	42½	42½	−1
100	Westingh. 1st pf	48¾	48¾	47¾	48¼	−½
200	Wheeling & L. E	68	68	68	68	
200	Wheel. & L. E. pf	16	16	16	16	−½
700	White Motors	36	36	36	36	
3,500	Wilson & Co	45	45	45	45	−¾
1,500	Willys-Overland	76	76	74½	75	+½
200	Willys-Overland pf	29¼	29½	29¼	29¼	+¼
500	Wisconsin Central	95	95	95	95	−1½
100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	47	47	47	47	−4¼
100	Worth. Pump pf. B	132	132	132	132	
		53	53	53	53	−⅛

CHEERFUL TONE IN LONDON.

Money and Discount Rates Are a Shade Easier.

LONDON, April 23.—Money and discount rates were a shade easier today. Bills are still scarce, as most of the recent Treasury offerings were taken by banks and financial institutions.

The stock market maintained a cheerful tone on the war news. Gilt-edged and allied stocks were harder and industrials were good on North Country buying, especially explosive shares on the forthcoming amalgamation. Much activity prevailed in mining and rubber stocks and Chinese issues, but Brazilians were weak on disturbing political reports. American securities were slack, and only a few of the low-priced shares received attention. Mexicans closed better.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 23.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 80 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 15½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 60 centimes.

O. K. Davis Joins Trade Council.

James A. Farrell, Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, announced yesterday that Robert H. Patchin had resigned as Secretary of the Council to become manager of the Foreign Trade Department of W. R. Grace & Co., and that Oscar King Davis had been appointed secretary. Mr. Davis was formerly Washington and foreign correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES and other newspapers.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20 railroads	79.93	79.67	79.90	+.23
25 industrials	96.92	95.77	96.86	+.09
50 stocks	80.81	79.67	80.33	+.20

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
April 23	80.81	79.67	80.09	+.06
April 21	80.03	79.70	79.99	+.12
April 20	80.92	79.70	79.93	+.13
April 19	81.27	80.47	80.80	+.18
April 18	81.28	80.41	80.62	+.10
April 17	81.18	80.55	80.70	+.21
April 16	80.18	80.55	81.00	−.18

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

April.	High.	Low.	Last.
1917	80.86 Apr. 3	79.67 Apr. 23	80.09
1916	83.39 Apr. 26	70.91 Apr. 22	85.42
1915	72.08 Apr. 30	64.04 Apr. 1	72.00
1914	74.41 Apr. 4	69.53 Apr. 25	67.26
1913	85.79 Apr. 30	80.92 Apr. 8	80.92
1912	80.49 Apr. 6	77.20 Apr. 24	78.88

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1917	90.46 Jan. 4	77.20 Feb. 9	80.09
*1916	91.83 Jan. 3	80.91 Apr. 22	85.42

Full Years.

1916	101.61 Nov. 29	80.91 Apr. 22	85.23
1915	94.13 Oct. 23	68.09 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.20 Jan. 31	53.69 Dec. 19	60.20
1913	79.10 Jan. 10	63.09 June 28	69.30
1912	83.88 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.52
1911	84.41 June 29	69.57 Sep. 25	77.90

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Apr. 23	84.84 —.07	Apr. 16	85.06 —.20
Apr. 21	84.91 —.09	Apr. 14	85.36 —.18
Apr. 20	84.94 +.11	Apr. 13	85.39 —.15
Apr. 19	84.83 —.08	Apr. 12	85.54 —.20
Apr. 18	84.93 +.01	Apr. 11	85.74 —.21
Apr. 17	84.91 —.15	Apr. 10	85.94 —.22

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1917	89.48 Jan. 20	84.83 Apr. 19	84.84
†1916	87.35 Feb. 4	86.19 Apr. 22	86.26

Full Years.

1916	89.18 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 28	88.64
1915	87.62 Nov. 24	81.01 Jan. 3	86.67
1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 7	81.96
1913	92.81 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 13	89.04

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Steel Earnings Today.

The Steel Corporation Directors will act today on the quarterly dividend and make public the result of the first quarter of the year. Scores of wagers were reported yesterday on the probable earnings, and the size of the extra dividend. There were bets made, also, that the regular dividend would be made 1¼ per cent. for the quarter instead of the current 1¼ per cent. Estimates on net income ranged from $100,000,000 to $125,000,000, with no more advance information afloat than has been the case on similar occasions in the past.

***

Market Opinions.

Inquiries among brokers yesterday uncovered a decided difference of opinion in regard to the quality of selling in the stock market. The head of one large house which has a mixed clientele of speculators and investors of substantial means said that the liquidation of long stock had been generally discriminate for ten days. He considered the recent fall of prices last week as the result of such sales more largely than the product of short operations, caused by apprehension among investors that the war loan and taxation schedules would unsettle market values on an extensive scale. In other quarters the assertion was made that short selling in a market where the buying power outside of the Street itself was poor had accounted for the bulk of recent recessions. This view of last week's transactions, the inquiries showed, was held by more brokers than the number who do detected liquidation as the dominant factor.

***

Buyers of Auto Stocks.

Who has been buying the motor stocks? General Motors, Chevrolet, and Studebaker in the last fortnight have been forced steadily down, Chevrolet going to a level which its optimistic followers a year ago thought impossible. Every sale that has lopped off an eighth or a quarter or a half point has had a buyer on one end, and the impression is held in quarters where the automobile industry has been studied that a lot of the stock of the companies named has gone into the hands of auto makers. The declines, extending from 12 to more than 30 points, would seem to have discounted some, at least, of possibly unfavorable developments in the future, of which the Street has talked darkly since national economy became the watchword. Shipments of the various companies in March showed a notable increase over the same month last year. The crux of the situation is, however, the amount of new orders coming in, and the natural assumption is that the falling off in stock market has reflected thoughts among speculators of a decline in buying for delivery later in the year.

***

The $200,000,000 Issue.

There was a report yesterday from Washington to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury proposed to allot all the certificates of indebtedness subscribed for, irrespective of how much the total is in excess of the $200,000,000 offered. Bankers and bond men who were questioned about the report said it was extremely unlikely that the Treasury would adopt such a procedure. They pointed out that it would be unfair to subscribers to award more than $200,000,000, especially in view of the fact that the size of the total issue was always taken into consideration by bankers in deciding the extent of their subscriptions. Frequently a bank will subscribe to an amount larger than its desires to buy

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New York Inheritance Tax Law.

General and detailed information concerning the scope and effect of this legislation as recently amended, is available in a booklet which we have just issued.

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GOVERNMENT WINS RAILWAY LAND SUIT

Decision Against Southern Pacific Given by Supreme Court in $30,000,000 Litigation.

INVOLVES 2,300,000 ACRES

Timber and Minerals Alone Worth $24,250,000—Land Reverts to the Government.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—In deciding the Oregon-California land case today the Supreme Court affirmed the Oregon Federal Court's decree enjoining the Southern Pacific Railroad from disposing of timber and minerals on its lands received by Congressional grant. By the same decision the Government won its suit against the Southern Pacific to regain nearly 2,300,000 acres of Oregon and Washington land worth $30,000,000. The Chamberlain-Ferris law of 1916 forfeiting and divesting the railroad's title to the lands granted by Congress in 1866, and providing for Federal sale of the lands, timber, and minerals, was upheld as constitutional.

Through Justice McKenna the court held that the Oregon Federal Court's decree enjoining sale by the railroad of timber and minerals on the land was entirely in accordance with the Supreme Court's previous orders. The decision was unanimous and entirely in favor of the Government except as to costs of the litigation—a considerable sum—the court ordering that the Government should not receive its costs.

Justice McReynolds took no part in the case, having participated in its prosecution when Attorney General.

Specially involved in the decision were the timber and minerals on the land, alone estimated at $24,250,000. The decision entailed:

Forfeiting the railroad's title to land, timber, and minerals, with future payment to the railroad of $2.50 an acre for the land only.

Denial to the railroad of any proceeds from timber and minerals.

Disposition of timber, mineral, power, and agricultural rights under direction of the Interior and Agricultural Departments.

Payment to Oregon and Washington of about $1,300,000 in taxes due.

Forfeiture of the railroad's title was sought because it charged more than $2.50 an acre for the land granted in 1866 by Congress to induce construction by the old Oregon-California Railroad of railroad extensions into the then new Northwest territory. The old grant fixed this maximum figure at which the grantees should sell to actual settlers. The Government alleged gross and continuous violation of the $2.50 price restriction for forty years. It charged that the railroads had sold land for prices greatly in excess of that sum.

As the holder of mortgages on the railroad property the Union Trust Company of New York opposed the Government's claims, in behalf of European bondholders, principally in Germany and Holland.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

		Increase.
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN		
2d week April	$10,617	*$300
Jan. 1-April 14	161,042	24,028
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—		
2d week April	1,473,815	217,825
Jan. 1-April 14	20,105,926	2,195,152
*Decrease.		

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for March—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Mileage	11,096	10,965	10,586
Tot. op. rev.	$15,480,918	$12,773,558	$10,909,808
Total op. exp.	10,351,783	8,191,911	7,294,116
Taxes	754,790	578,769	477,840
Op. increase	4,388,506	3,997,640	3,163,317

Three months:

Total op. rev.	43,166,800	33,797,631	29,650,662
Total op. exp.	29,068,202	24,206,813	20,962,273
Taxes	2,204,828	1,745,703	1,540,117
Op. increase	11,880,270	7,885,469	7,141,902

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Op. revenues	$4,013,408	$3,748,080	$265,328
Gross income	1,749,296	1,501,583	247,713
Net income	496,102	247,132	248,970
Sur. after divs.	392,554	143,584	248,970

Public Utilities.

KANSAS CITY RAILWAYS CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
March gross	$637,053	$585,754	$51,299
Net after taxes	224,394	218,538	5,726
Sur. after chgs.	40,334	51,569	*11,233
Bal. after pfd. dividend	14,202	25,527	*11,325

UTAH SECURITIES CORPORATION—

March gross	511,555	425,780	85,769
Net	280,913	233,913	47,706
12 mo. gross	5,830,617	5,014,725	815,892
Net	3,224,300	2,715,064	509,251

*Decrease

Miscellaneous.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Total revenue	$7,465,827	$3,121,681	$3,088,898
Int. & depr.	2,845,100	1,902,166	1,951,188
Balance	4,620,272	1,219,515	1,137,709
Pfd. dividends	764,234	443,134	448,134
Surplus	3,856,493	771,381	689,575
Prev. surplus	12,402,250	11,630,869	10,941,294
Total surplus	16,238,743	12,402,250	11,630,869

REPUBLIC MOTOR TRUCK CO. net earnings for the nine months ended March 31, $616,161, compared with $268,255 in the corresponding period a year ago, and $56,427 for the same period two years ago.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'27	4 @4½	4.75	4.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	6.25	5.25
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	4.80	4.50
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	4.60	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.50	4.30
C., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.50	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.70	4.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.06	4.75
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.00	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.60	4.40
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.60
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.50	4.70
Illinois Central	1917-'28	4½@5	4.60	4.45
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.55	4.35
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	4.65	4.45
Mo., Kansas & T.	1917-'23	5	5.75	5.90
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.75	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'28	4½@5	5.25	4.75
N. Y. Central	1917-'32	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.55	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.60
Penn. General F.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.50	4.25
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.25	4.75
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	5.00	4.70
Southern Pacific	1917-'24	4½	4.75	4.50
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	4.95	4.60

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Ga. So. & Fla. 1st and 2d pf.	$2.50	SA	May 7	Apr. 27
Ohio Cities Gas	6¼	Q	June 1	.....
Stand. Oil of Ind.	3	Q	.....	.....
Stand. Oil of Ind.	5	Ex	.....	.....

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Hale & Norcross	.04
Con.	.63	Julia	.02
Andes	.17	Justice	.04
Belcher	.07	Kentucky Con	.38
Best & Belcher	.12	Mexican	.63
Bullion	.18	Occidental Con	.16
Caledonia	.08	Ophir	.04
Challenge Con.	.03	Overman	.08
Confidence	.01	Savage	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.31	Seg. Belcher	.27
Con. Imperial	.05	Sierra Nevada	.41
Exchequer	.03	Union Con	.02
Gould & Curry	.05	Mexican dollars	.58½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.15	Gfield Merger	.06
Jim Butler	.68	Great Bend	.05
McNamara	.07	Jumbo Extension	.40
Midway	.03	Jumbo Junior	.10
Mispah	.11	Kewanna	.14
Monarch Pitts	.12	Silver Pick	.13
Montana	.19	Spearhead	.11
North Star	.12	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Rescue	.25	Big Jim	.80
Tonopah Extension	3.10	Nevada Hills	.22
West End	.70	Packard	.44
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.09
Athanta	.11	Round Mountain	.37
Booth	.09	MANHATTAN.	
Daisy	.03	Gold Wedge	.03
Florence	.10	Manhattan Con	.29
Fraction	.04	Morning Glory	.17
Goldfield Con	.51	Union Amalg	.21
		White Caps	1.25

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	6¾	8	Granite	55	60
Cresson	6¾	6¾	Isabella	14½	15
Elkton	7¼	8¼	McKinney	23	30
El Paso	20	40	Portland	150	165
Fanny R.	5½	7	Vindicator	70	80
Golden C.	215	216	U. Gold M.	16¼	17½
Gold Sov.	5½	6¼			

$7,465,827 EARNED BY PAPER COMPANY

The International's Revenues Increase $4,344,146 Over the Previous Year.

The International Paper Company's report for 1916 shows the corporation's finances in better condition than ever before, while earnings made a substantial gain as compared with the income of recent years. Total revenue amounted to $7,465,827, an increase of $4,344,146 over the income for 1915 and the balance of $4,620,727 was $3,401,212 greater than the year before. It was equal to $20.62 for each share of preferred stock, compared with $5.44 in the preceding twelve months.

President P. T. Dodge told stockholders in his annual report yesterday that statements that the high price of newsprint which prevailed at the present time was due to limitation of output by the manufacturers and a combination to increase prices were without foundation in fact. The base price established by the company, $3.10 per hundred pounds, he said, was, with two exceptions, the lowest price quoted by a large manufacturer within the United States.

"Year after year," he added "the United States has produced a decreasing proportion of the newsprint paper consumed within its borders. For many years until within a year, the productive capacity has exceeded the demand; and, partly due to this fact and the laws referred to, there has been a fierce and destructive competition among the manufacturers.

"For several years the mills, looking only to their immediate advantage, sold paper at prices which failed to give a reasonable return on the capital invested. In numerous cases, mills were forced into bankruptcy, and in others were prevented from paying dividends or bond interest. This unwholesome condition has not only prevented the building of new mills in the United States, but has compelled many existing mills to reduce the production of newsprint paper, change their machinery, and take up the manufacture of different special papers affording a living profit. This abandonment of newsprint paper production is widespread, and it will almost certainly continue unless the laws and the Canadian wood restrictions are changed, and the price of newsprint paper is such as to allow a reasonable profit to the manufacturer.

"Existing conditions, if continued, will inevitably make Canada the principal producer of newsprint paper, because of the more favorable conditions existing there. It cannot be for the permanent interest of the publisher, or of this country, that the manufacture of newsprint paper shall be transferred to a foreign country."

The company's statement showed that all the floating debt had been liquidated during the year, and cash on hand on Dec. 31 amounted to $2,668,521, against $080,493 a year before. The surplus was $16,238,743, an increase of $3,836,493.

AETNA BUSINESS TO GO ON.

Receivers Get Authority to Deliver Finished Products.

Receivers Benjamin B. Odell and George C. Holt of the Aetna Explosives Company were authorized yesterday by Judge Mayer of the Federal District Court to deliver the munitions that have been finished so that they could receive payment and thus be provided with money to carry on the business. It was explained that the bankers, Kidder, Peabody & Co. and F. S. Mosley & Co., had entered into a contract with the Aetna Company for the delivery of a quantity of guncotton, smokeless powder, and picric acid, which would be paid for as soon as it was inspected by agents of the French Government.

Permission was given to the receivers to proceed with the contract and to carry on the business in the manner that would guarantee the speediest success.

GEORGE GOULD QUITS THE TEXAS & PACIFIC

Severs Active Connection with the Last of Group of Gould Railroads.

SON TO REPRESENT ESTATE

William Church Osborn Elected Chairman and J. L. Lancaster President in Financier's Place.

George J. Gould resigned yesterday as Chairman and President of the Texas & Pacific Railway, whose destinies are being worked out, through a receivership, under the direction of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Blair & Co. The company went into receivers' hands last October, and Mr. Gould's retirement came at the first meeting of the new Board of Directors. He will continue as a Director, and the interests of the Gould family will hereafter be looked after in the executive staff by Kingdon Gould, who remains as a Vice President.

Resignation from the Texas & Pacific severs Mr. Gould's connection as an officer from the last of the so-called group of Gould railroads. In the last four years he has retired from the Presidency of the Missouri Pacific, the Denver & Rio Grande, and the Western Pacific.

William Church Osborn was elected Chairman of the Texas & Pacific at Mr. Gould's suggestion, and J. L. Lancaster of New Orleans, who is now one of the receivers, was selected as President. Mr. Osborn has been a Director for several years. These Directors were chosen as the Executive Committee for the ensuing year: Mr. Osborn, Kingdon Gould, Dunlevy Milbank, Norman S. Meldrum, and Finley J. Shepard. C. W. Veitch was continued in office as Secretary and Treasurer and Thomas J. Freeman will remain with the company as general solicitor.

Mr. Gould's retirement was announced formally after the meeting of the Directors. A statement from the Texas & Pacific offices said:

"Mr. Gould stated he had been connected with the company for many years as Chairman of the board and President, and that as one of the large stockholders he would continue to be greatly interested in the affairs of the company, although desirous of being relieved from the responsibilities of any official position other than as one of the Directors. Mr. Gould stated that in retiring from official connection he would still continue to take an active interest in the affairs of the Texas & Pacific, was deeply interested in its success, and would at all times work in utmost harmony with the new officers."

Since the receivership occurred the work of building up the property has been forwarded rapidly. Mr. Lancaster announced last January that plans for the expenditure of $8,000,000 for track improvement and other betterments had been completed, and other measures have been taken to increase the company's facilities.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	.75	Jerome Y.	2⅛	2¼
Am. Oil	.27	.28	La Rose	.50	.55
Begole	.50	.90	Majestic	.40	.42
Bay St. G.	.07	.09	Mex. Met.	.24	.26
Bingham	9⅝	10¼	Mojave T.	.31	.34
Boston Ely	.70	.74	Nevada D.	1¾	2
Bos. & M.	.64	.66	N. L. & Z.	.50	.52
Bos. & A.	1¾	2	New Baltic	1¼	1½
Bohemia	1½	1⅝	N. Cornelia	16	16½
Butte & L.	.23	.25	New U. B.	.25	.50
Butte & D.	.36	.50	Nixon	.35	.38
Cal. Corb.	1½	2	Oneco	.50	.70
Calaveras	4	4½	Onondaga	.45	.55
Champ. C.	.08	.09	Ohio Cop.	1⅛	1⅞
Chief Con.	2⅛	2⅜	Pioneer C.	1⅝	2
Cons. Ariz.	1⅜	2	Ray Herc.	3½	3¾
Cortez	3⅞	4¼	Rilla	.03	.04
Crown Res.	.30	.35	S.W. Miami, full paid.	2⅛	2⅜
Eagle & B.	2⅛	2⅜	S.W. Miami, part paid	2⅛	2⅜
Earl-Eagle.	.30	.32	Truro	1⅛	1⅜
Fortuna	.12	.14	U. V. Ext.	.36	.37
Gold Lake.	.05	.06	Yukon G.	1⅞	2
Homa Oil.	1⅜	1⅜	Cons. Cop.	3⅞	4¼
Houghton.	1¼	1⅜	Humboldt	.88	.89
Iron Blos.	.04	.08			
Iron Cap.	13⅜	14⅜			
Iron C. pf.	13½	14¼			

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 23.—Fifty new corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $2,403,900, were chartered today. They include:

F. A. Sales Co., Inc., Manhattan, patented sole leather mats, runners; S. Schwartzberg, G. De Waltoff, S. Tanbenhaus, 234 East 82d St.

Cohoes Envelope Co., Inc., Cohoes, manufacture envelopes, paper, and stationery, $450,000; S. L. Ames, C. V. Miller, R. M. Lackey, 150 Nassau St.

Lund Textile Co., Inc., Manhattan, silk, wool, and other textiles, $100,000; A. Menschik, S. Simons, P. L. Brandt, 300 West 49th St., New York.

Mayfair Film Corp., Manhattan, moving picture films, prints, photographs, $25,000; M. C. and M. Schlesinger, J. J. Lazaroe, 19 Wall St.

Toyville Doll Co., Inc., Brooklyn, dolls, toys, novelties, $10,000; B. Ueberall, B. and J. Frankiin, 311 Arlington Av., Brooklyn.

Jacob Rodler, Inc., Ridgewood, real estate and building business, $15,000; J. and O. Rodler, E. Kobb, Ridgewood.

Eighty-fourth Street Garage, Inc., Manhattan, automobiles, motor cycles, garage and repair shop, $10,000; I. L. J. and H. D. Picker, 771 West End Av.

The Raymond-Bliss Tool Co., Inc., Manhattan, gages, small machine tools, $8,000; H. G. Bliss, P. W. Raymond, N. W. Peters, 74 Broadway.

Economy Publicity Corp., Buffalo, publicity, general advertising, $10,000; J. W. Holbrook, B. W. Castle, H. E. Evans, Buffalo.

Armstrong Garage Co., Inc., Brooklyn, automobiles, garage, $10,000; J. B. and W. J. Armstrong, S. B. Cornell, 611 East 29th St., Brooklyn.

314 West 14th Street Co., Inc., Manhattan, real estate, construction, $5,000; E. J. Stack, W. W. Weber, F. J. Collins, 430 St. Nicholas Av.

De Witt C. Gardner, Inc., Manhattan, stationery and printing business, $10,000; D. G. and S. F. Gardner, W. C. Leonard, 161 W. West 79th St.

The Lighterage Co., Inc., Manhattan, transportation, navigation, $5,000; G. C. Haberstick, C. C. Jenninga, J. E. Owen, (no address given.)

American Angler, Inc., Manhattan, print the American Angler, publishing, 1,000 shares preferred stick, $100 each; 300 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $125,000; C. M. Beattie, O. A. Gillig, E. N. Rabor, 661 West 179th St.

Duckett Steamship Co., Inc., Manhattan, transportation, navigation, $1,000,000; D. F. Leary, J. E. Clark, A. W. Duckett, 17 Battery Place.

The Trivavorite Co., Inc., Manhattan, storage of merchandise, $10,000; W. S. Miller, E. Goldstein, L. Morse, 35 West 30th St.

Army and Navy Equipment Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture military equipment, $25,000; E. W. Harding, J. Brenner, A. Marax, 754 East 169th St., Bronx.

Robertson & Sons Shoes Repairs, Inc., Manhattan, boot and shoe repairing, $40,000; J. and J. Robertson, Jr., A. Y. Dalziel, Yonkers.

Toronto Chemical Manufacturing Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture chemicals, $20,000; F. A. Eichner, J. M. Cuff, M. Noulius, 220 West 42d St.

Sardou, Inc., Manhattan, perfumes, soaps, toilet preparations, $25,000; A. Kayrouse, B. C. Elliott, G. Sardou, 1047 West 109th St.

Gluaker Corporation, Inc., Manhattan, real estate, construction, $10,000; J. Fleisher, M. Chefec, J. Teplensky, 155 East 4th St.

The Martin Garage, Inc., Manhattan, automobiles, motor cycles, garage, $10,000; M. E. and A. R. Bloom, S. Levine, 522 4th St., Brooklyn.

Ratner's Dairy Restaurant, Inc., Manhattan, restaurant, $5,000; G. H. and L. Harmeats, A. Ratner, 102 2d Av.

Billings Court Realty Corporation, Manhattan, real estate, merchandise, $10,000; M. A. Franklin, J. R. Roth, M. C. Klein, 74 Broadway.

54th Street Studio, Inc., Manhattan, motion-picture films, slides, cameras, $5,000; M. Lippman, W. R. Ladenheim, K. A. O'Leary, 55 West 118th St.

The Home Building Company, Inc., Hammondsport, real estate, house building, $15,000; J. E. Hunter, J. A. Moore, H. G. Layton, Hammondsport.

W. Johnston McKay, Inc., Newburg, real estate, construction, fire insurance, $12,000; W. W. and E. L. McKay, V. G. Kilmer, Newburg.

Pyramid Operating Company, Inc., Manhattan, automobiles, motor cycles, for hire, garage, $18,000; M. and E. S. Spiegel, E. Gaboury, 42 West 64th St.

Schussel & Manly Manufacturing Company, Inc., Manhattan, umbrellas, cane handles, frames, textiles, $5,000; F. E. Switzer, P. Morse, G. A. Manly, 114 Franklin St.

Simplex Terrace Development Corporation, Inc., Manhattan, real estate, brokerage, $10,000; E. Somogyi, J. Camher, A. Foliatsik, 2,216 Adams Place.

D. H. Dygert, Inc., Herkimer, groceries, meats, provisions, $5,000; C. H. Dygert, T. E. and J. McGoldrick.

Amster Realty Corporation, Manhattan, real estate business, $5,000; N. Weinberg, L. Gross, C. Amster, 24 Av. C.

William F. Eissing & Co., Inc., Manhattan, chemicals, liquids, or solids, $25,000; D. F. Bolger, L. D. Della, Morte, S. Joseph, 299 Broadway.

Queens Street Realty Corporation, Manhattan, real estate, brokerage construction, $5,000; M. Kransbaar, E. Celler, R. M. Schnuer, 162 Linden Av., Brooklyn.

Feltman Bros. and Hermel, Inc., Manhattan, infants' wear, general merchandise, $14,400; E. and C. Feltman, D. Hermel, 150 E. 2 St.

Henningsen & Co., Inc., Manhattan, general commission and mercantile business, $10,000; E. A. F. W., and M. Von O. Henningsen, 227 St. and Arlington Av.

Utica Macaroni Mfg. Co., Inc., Utica, macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, $50,000; V. Marrone, G. Bonomo, F. H. Doolittle, Utica.

Ye Olde Wayside Inn, Inc., Armonk, hotel, restaurant, livery stables, $50,000; E. Ciaccio, S. L. C. Bertholf, F. P. Stanton, 29 E. 124 St.

Bernstein Spiro Co., Inc., Manhattan, embroideries, novelties, $10,000; J. S. Bernstein, M. Marker, C. Spiro, 222 Riverside Drive.

M. H. Hoffman, Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, vaudeville, $25,000; M. H. Hoffman, F. L. Devine, J. Hertberg, 137 W. 113 St.

Berlinger Bros., Inc., Manhattan, jewelry business, $10,000; A. Berlinger, J. Neumark, M. Rothman, 299 Broadway.

Mastercraft Furniture, Inc., Manhattan, furniture, office fixtures, $5,000; J. L. Johnson, R. L. Taylor, C. S. Peck, 425 W. 160th St.

Wellsville Tobacco Co., Inc., Wellsville, tobacco, cigars, confectionery; G. D. Frick, D. H. Anderson, W. S. Potter, Wellsville.

August Jahn Co., Inc., Whitestone, carpentry, cabinet making, toys, $10,000; A. Jahn, V. J. Cagliostro, W. E. O'Grady, 3,068 Decatur St.

Capital increases: Despard Co., Utica, $50,000 to $100,000; The Berg & Beard Manufacturing Co., Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $285,000; Smith & Sons Corporation, Buffalo, $260,000 to $360,000; Elevator Efficiency Appliance Co., Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000; American Molasses Co. of New York, Manhattan, $600,000 to $3,500,000; Codorus Steamship Corporation, Grand Island, $140,000 to $500,000; H. N. Manufacturing Co., Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $100,000; Levant American Commercial Co., Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $200,000; Danziger Dairy Co., Inc., Middle Village, $25,000 to $50,000; The Candy Shop, Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $28,000.

Authorizations: Howard Consolidated Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation, Delaware, deal in coal, petroleum, natural gas, oil, and their products, $10,000,000; representative, Harvey Plotkin, 135 Broadway.

Canady-Blaisdell Corporation, Delaware, furnaces, stoves, ranges, engines, boilers, radiators, $100,000; representative, D. Bruce Blaisdell, 90 West St.

Consolidated Motors Corporation, Delaware, manufacture automobiles, motors, engines, $1,500,000; representative, Charles K. Thomas, 299 West 51st St.

Brightwood Manufacturing Co., Massachusetts, textiles, $20,000; representative, Herbert E. Langford, 230 5th Av.

Dissolutions: Samuelson & Leff Bed Spring Manufacturing Co., Manhattan; the Hilton Button Co., Inc., Hilton; Blaisdell-Canady Co., Manhattan; James A. McClurg & Sons, Inc., Manhattan; Chartered Accountants, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 23.—Charters filed:

Canister Co. of New Jersey, Jersey City, manufacture and deal in cans, packages, and receptacles, $300,000; C. H. Jarvis, P. L. Nieser, John R. Turner, Jersey City.

Wilbur Amusement Co., Perth Amboy, to carry on business as theatrical and music hall proprietors, $50,000; David Snaper, Sol. R. Kelsey, Philip Klivan, New Brunswick.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 23.—Charters filed:

Wisner Estates, Inc., to encourage immigration in the State of Louisiana and develop agriculture and manufacturing interests of said State, $10,000,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Anglo-American Shipping Corp., build and operate ships, boats, &c., $1,000,000; Harry A. Bingham, Oradell, N. J.; Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J., and Arthur R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. Y.

Lufkin Salvage and Shipping Corp., locate and recover sunken ships and other cargoes, improve waterways, $500,000; S. B. Howard, Arthur W. Britton, Harry B. Davis, New York.

Vitality Spring, Inc., deal in well and spring waters, natural or charged, $50,000; John T. McGovern, Alva Collins, Gertrude C. Plunn, New York.

Increase in Capital: International Coal Corp. of Chicago, Ill., from $8,000 to $25,000,000; Milliken Bo., St. Louis Mo., $5,000,000 to $12,000,000.

Renskoff, Lyon & Company

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SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE et al., plaintiffs, v. THE BROOKLYN & NEW YORK FERRY COMPANY, BROOKLYN FERRY COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK TERMINAL COMPANY, et als., defendants. TO THE HOLDERS OF KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, AND OR COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ORIGINALLY FOR FIRST CONSOLIDATED FIVE PER CENT. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF BROOKLYN FERRY COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

You are hereby notified that the suit brought by the Trustees under the First Mortgage of the Brooklyn & New York Ferry Company to foreclose said Mortgage is pending before the undersigned, as Referee, to hear and determine at his office, No. 165 Broadway, New York City; that the hearings are in progress; and that the foreclosure sale therein will be advertised and held in the near future. The said First Mortgage is claimed to be a prior lien upon all of the properties now owned by New York Terminal Company and in which you have an interest through the Certificates of Deposit aforesaid.

In the said foreclosure suit Columbia Trust Company has offered proof of large amounts due to it for services, expenses and disbursements and counsel fees and disbursements, for all of which amounts it claims a lien prior to your interest; and it seeks to protect said lien in every way as advised, including possibly the purchase of the properties at said foreclosure sale individually and free from any trust in your behalf or otherwise.

Full opportunity will be given to you to appear in said action and to protect your interests upon exhibition of your Certificates of Deposit. The next hearing is now set for the First day of May, 1917, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the said office of the undersigned.

Dated April 18th, 1917.

EDWARD E. McCALL, Referee.

Victoria Oil Company

25 Broad Street, New York.

To the Stockholders of Victoria Oil Company:

A resolution having been adopted and passed at a meeting of its Stockholders on April 4th, 1917, reducing its Capital Stock from two million five hundred thousand (2,500,000) shares of a par value of One ($1.00) dollar each to two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) shares of a par value of Ten ($10.00) dollars each, and said resolution having been duly authorized by law, as shown by the certificate of Hon. Houston G. Young, Secretary of State of the State of West Virginia, bearing date the 16th day of April, 1917, YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED to present your certificates at the office of the Company, 25 Broad Street, New York City, and surrender the same and receive in exchange therefor, certificates for one share of stock of a par value of Ten dollars ($10.00) each, for every ten shares now held by you of a par value of One Dollar ($1.00) each.

AMBROSE A. REILLY, Secretary.

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25 Broad St., New York
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

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Lockport & Olcott 5s
Decker Jones Jewell Mill 6s
Old Dominion S. S.
Bordens Milk Pfd. & Com.
State of Jalisco 6s
Havana Tobacco Pfd.
Santa Cecilia Sugar Pfd.
Otis Elevator Pfd.
Buffalo Gas Com.
Brookl

Unlisted—
Clyde Steamship 5s
Crocker-Wheeler Com.
Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Com.
Great Lakes Transit Com.
N. Y. State Railways Pfd.
Pierce, Butler & Pierce Stks. & Bds.
Portland Ry. Lt. & Pr. Com.
Santa Cecilia Sugar Pfd.
United Cigar Stores of Can. Pfd.

For Sale—
American Graphophone 6s
American Pr. & Light Com.
Central Aguirre Sugar
Int'l Motor Truck Stocks
Milliken Bros. Pfd.
Mohawk Valley
Pettibone-Mulliken Stocks
Semet Solvay
Toledo Terminal 4½s

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J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy
200 American Coal Co.
25 Broadway Trust Stock
50 Crocker-Wheeler Com.
50 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
25 Freeport-Texas Co.
25 Home Insurance
100 International Cigar Mach. Com.
14 Joseph Dixon Crucible
100 New York Rubber Co.
25 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Com.
100 Penn. Coal & Coke Corp.
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
100 Thompson-Starrett Com.
50 Western Electric Com.
100 Ward Baking Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
18 Aluminum Co. of America
25 Crocker-Wheeler Com.
100 Columbia Mills
100 Cripple Creek Cent. Com. & Pfd.
50 Galena Signal Oil Com.
50 German Alliance "Rights"
50 German-American Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
100 James Butler Pfd.
25 Niagara Insurance
25 National Fuel Gas
50 Pacific Coast Com. & 2nd Pfd.
100 Penn. Coal & Coke Corp.
50 Remington Typewriter 2nd Pfd.
100 Splitdorf Electric Com. & Pfd.

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50 Penn-Mex. Fuel
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES
15 William St., N. Y. Tel. Broad 2725.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
225	Cities Service	298	295	296	298
180	Cities Service pf.	87¾	87	87¼	88

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	25	27	Interstate E. Corp. pf..	90	95
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf..	83	83	Lincoln Gas & Electric.	47	49
American Cities	5	12	Miss. River Power.....	9	10
American Cities pf.....	33	40	Miss. River Power pf..	34	38
American Gas	118	120	New England Co.....	52	53
Am. Gas & Electric....	131	133	New Eng. Co. 1st pf..	97½	101
Am. Gas & Elec. pf....	50	51	New Eng. Co. 2d pf....	63	68
Am. Light & Traction..	325	327	New Eng. Power pf....	106	108
Am. Light & Trac. pf..	112	113	Northern Ohio Electric.	37	39
Am. Power & Light....	82	83	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	77	80
Am. Power & Light pf.	91	92	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	13
Am. Public Utilities...	36	39	North. Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	57	61
Am. Pub. Utilities pf..	69	71	Northern States Power.	97	99
Am. W. W. & E.....	10	10½	Northern States P. pf..	98	100
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	83	85	Northern Texas Elec...	55	60
Am. W. W. & E. pref.	80	83	Northern Texas El. pf.	80	85
Appalachian Power	5	7	Ozark Power & Water.	42	43
Appalachian Power pf..	35	39	Pacific Gas & Electric.	59½	59¾
Carolina Power & Lt...	37	41	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	92	96
Carolina P. & Lt. pf....	97	100	Pine Bluff P. p. c. pf...	98	100
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	..	72½	Public Service, Inc., pf.	83	86
Central States Electric.	14	16	Puget Sound Traction..	26	30
Central States El. pf..	75	76	Puget Sound Trap. pf..	70	75
Colorado Power	31	32	Republic Ry. & Light..	36	36½
Colorado Power pf.....	99	102	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf..	68	69½
Commonwealth P. & L..	86	87	Sierra Pacific Elec. pf.	70	75
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	80	81	Southern Cal. Edison..	90	91
Columbus Electric pf..	80	83	South. Cal. Edison pf..	106½	107
Connecticut Power pf..	93	96	Southwest. P. & L. pf..	97½	100
Consumers' Power pf..	96	99	Stand. Gas & Electric..	12	13
Dayton Power & Lt. pf.	93	94½	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf..	37	39
Duluth Edison pf.....	81	83	Tampa Electric	124	128
Eastern Texas Electric.	59	63	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power.	6½	7½
Eastern Texas El. pf..	85	90	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf..	30	32
Electric B. & S. pf.....	99½	101½	Texas Pow. & Lt. pf...	98	100
El Paso Electric.....	103	..	Toledo Traction	53	55
El Paso Electric pf....	98	..	Tri-City R. L. pf.....	93	94
Electric Properties.....	63	64	United Gas & Electric.	7	10
Empire Dist. El. pf....	90	94	Un. Gas & E. 1st pf...	72	77
Empire Gas & Fuel....	99½	100	Un. Gas & El. 2d pf...	9	12
Federal Light & Trac...	13½	15	United Gas Improve....	89	89½
Federal Light & T. pf..	50	52	United Light & Rys....	42	44
Galveston-Hous. Elec...	30	35	United L. & Rys. 1st pf	73	74
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	73	80	West. P. Tr. & W. P..	18	20
Gas & Elec. Securities.	800	825	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	67	72
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	94	100	Western Power	15	16
Illinois Traction	..	46	Western Power pf.....	52	56
International Traction..	49	51	Western Penn. pf.....	105	107
International Trac. pf..	90	92	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	102
Interstate Elec. Corp...	32	42			

Bonds.

Am. Cities 5s-6s, 1919..	98½	99½	Miss. R. P. C. 1st 5s..	75	77
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	78	79½	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	90	93
Appa. Power 5s, 1932..	80	84	Nat. Sec. p. l. 6s.....	89½	92
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s..	90	93½	Nat. Sec. deb.....	48	53
Cent. P. & L. 1st 5s....	97	100	Nat. Sec. income.....	12	14
Central Ill. Light 5s...	96½	98	Nev.-Cal. Elec. 6s, '40.	97	99
Cape Breton Eli., Ltd., 1st 5s	89	93	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51.	97½	100
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	101½	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s,'31	83	88
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27.	90	91	Nor. State Pow. 5s, '41	96½	97
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '37	80	83	Nor. Texas El. col. tr. 5s	88	90
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944.....	98	101	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939..	100½	102
Conn. Power 1st 5s....	95	99	O. & C. B.Ry.1st 5s,'28.	95	98
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st 5s, 1956	96	99	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s,'31	95	100
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s.	100½	101½	Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s..	80	90
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	99½	100	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s.	90	101
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94	Puget Sd. Trac. notes..	99	100
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	97	98	Seattle Elec. con. 5s...	92	96
East. Ohio 1st 5s.....	100	102	Stand. Gas & Elec. 6% notes, 1935	92	96
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18.	100¼	102	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s,'46	94	96
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	89	92½	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1938...	96½	98
El Paso Electric 5s....	96	99	Tampa Elec. 1st 5s....	97	..
Empire Gas & F. 6s...	98½	99¼	Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953	90	92
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s....	87½	90	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	89½	91
Fed. Light & Trac. 6s..	90	93	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97½	99
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.	88	92	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	97½	98¼
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46..	83	86	U. S. S. R. & M.6s,'26.	111	113
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	97	100	Utah Securities 6s.....	95	96
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	96½	99½	W. W. Light 6s, 1925..	96	98
I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s,'42	99	102	Western Power 1st 5s..	97½	99
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41.	93	96	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	81½	85½
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36..	90	95	West. P. Pen. 1st 5s,'46	98	99
L. G. & El. Co. 1st 5s,'41	92	96½	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924...	97	98
Mich. Light 5s, 1946...	97½	99	Yadkin Riv. Pow. 5s..	80	88
Middle West U. 6s, '25.	97	99			
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s..	99½	100			

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	†Aetna Exp.	3⅝	3½	3½
2,500	†Aetna ctfs. of deb....	*3⅜	2⅞	2⅞
100	†Air Reduct.	68	68	68
935	†Am. Stores.	38	*36½	38
200	Am.Su. Tob.	20½	20	20
400	B.-Am. Tob., ord. B.....	19¼	19	19¼
1,000	Carw. Steel.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
500	Chev. Motor	98	95	98
700	†Elite P. St..	⅝	⅜	⅜
145	Emer. Phon.	9	8½	8¾
400	Ev. Heaney, Inc....	22	22	22
166	Hol. Sug. pf.	101	101	101
300	†Imp C. Ch..	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	†Int. Tra.,w.i.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,800	†Int. Tract., w. i., pf..	1	1	1
2,000	††Joplin Ore Spel., new.	25	25	25
300	Key. T. & R.	16	15¾	15¾
100	†S. S. Kresge	11	11	11
200	†S.S. Kres. pf.	11	11	11
75	†Lake Tor. B.	8	8	8

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

100	Anglo-A. Oil.	16¼	16¼	16¼	
23	Buck. P. L..	106	103	108	
23	Indiana P.L.	99	99	99	
55	Ohio Oil....	360	353	358	

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

300	Alc'n Oil, (a pros)	2¼	2	2¼	
1,100	†A. O. & G..	59	59	59	
500	†Atlantic Pet	7½	7¼	7¼	
4,500	†Bar. O. & G	2½	2¼	2⅜	
300	†Con. M. Oil, (a pros)....	60	60	60	
500	†Cos. & Co., (oil ref)....	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	
1,000	†Cos. O. & G	13¾	13½	13⅝	
4,000	†Crosby P., (a pros)....	33	32	33	
3,000	†Crown Oil....	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
1,000	†Elk B. Pet..	11	10⅞	11	
4,000	†E. O. & G., (a pros)....	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1,000	†Em. Co.	1⅛	1	1⅛	
100	†Federal Oil..	5½	5½	5¼	
700	†Int. Pet'm..	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
3,000	Keno'a O., (a pros)	⅜	⅜	⅜	
600	†Key. Con....	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
1,500	†Mer't O. Cp.	24½	23½	24	

MINING STOCKS.

1,200	Alaska - Brit. Col. Metals	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7,000	Alaska Mines	7⅛	1⅝	1⅞	
10,500	††Alas. Stad.	52	49	58	
100	†Ariz.Copfds.	¼	¼	¼	
1,000	†Atlanta..	12	12	12	
8,000	†Atlas Cop..	⅜	⅜	⅜	
100	Big Jim.....	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2,945	Big Ledge...	*8⅛	8½	*8⅝	
2,500	†Bisbee Cop. (a pros.)..	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8,500	Bos. & Mon.	65	63	64	
850	†B'sh'wCop.	*1⅛	1	1	
2,000	Butte Cop. & Z. v.t.cfts.	9	8⅝	8⅞	
200	Butte Detro.	½	½	½	
1,500	††Caledonia..	68	67	68	
6,000	†Cal. & Jer.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
2,500	Canada Cop.	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
200	Carlisle Min.	6	6	6	
8,500	†Cashboy ..	8	7½	7½	
7,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2½	2¾	2⅝	
300	†Con. Cop...	4	4	4	
500	†Con.-Hmstd.	⅝	⅝	⅝	
500	Cres. Con. Gold	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
200	Dundee-Ariz Cop. (a p.)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
1,566	†Emma Con.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
	†G. Dom. C. ..	..	..	..	
2,500	†Goldf'd Con	53	50	52	
3,000	†Greenmonst.	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
1,000	††Gt. Bend..	5	5	5	
6,000	†Hargraves..	17	16	16	
450	Hecla Min..	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞	
500	Insp. Needles, (a pros.)..	¼	¼	¼	
30,000	Jer. Verde, (a prospect)..	2¾	2⅛	2⅛	
500	††Jim Butler	70	70	70	
400	†Josevig-Ken.	½	⅜	½	
1,500	†Jumbo Ext.	41	40	41	
1,200	Loma Prieta	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1,100	La. Con.....	90	88	90	
1,100	Magma Cop.	47½	45	45	
1,850	††Magnate	82	80	82	
2,500	††MarshMin.	18	17½	18	
3,000	†A. Sm. 5s..	95¼	95	95	
7,000	†Bet. S. 5s,, 2-yr. notes	98⅛	98	98	
5,000	†Can. G. 5s..	95½	95¼	95¼	
50,000	†Cos. & Co., new 6s....	101	100¾	100¾	
25,000	†Cos. Oil 6s.	103½	103	103½	
2,000	†L. I. D. n.	85	85	85	
2,000	†N. H. 5% n	98¼	98⅛	98¼	
15,000	†R.G. n.	84½	83½	87½	
50,000	†Rus. G.	96½	96½	96¾	
31,000	†Sinc. G. 6s.	98¼	98	98	

†Unlisted. †Sell ctfs. per sh. *O dd lot.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
Aetna Exp. pf.	22	30	22	30
Am.-Brit.Mfg.	8	12	8	12
Do pf.....	30	35	30	35
Am.Druggists.	10	15	10	15
Am. Int. Cor.	50	51	50	51
Am. S. 1st pf.	96	98	96	98
Am.S.Tob.pf..	77	85	77	85
Am. Writ. P.	3½	4	3¾	4
Atlan. Steel..	125	140	125	140
Br.-Am. Tob. Ord....	18	19	18	19
Cal. Packing.	37	38	37	38
Cent. Fdry...	23	28	23	28
Do pf.....	40	47	40	47
Car Lt. & P..	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Cramp Ship..	88½	90	88½	90
Curtiss Aero..	15	19	15	19
Do pf.....	50	65	60	65
Eastern Steel.	110	112	110	112
Emer. Motor.	1⅝	2¼	1⅝	2⅛
Fall Motors..	7	9	7	9
Grant Mo.Car	9	11	9	11
Hall Sig. pf..	12	14	12	14
H. & B. Car.	37	38	37	38
Hendee Mfg..	31	33	31	33
Holly Sugar..	44	47	44	47
Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp...	24	26	24	26
Intercon. Rub.	11	12	11	12
Kath. Brz. pf	2½	3½	2½	3½
Key.T.&R. pf.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.....	8	9	8½	9¼
Leh. V. C. S.	85	90	85	90
Lima Loco...	54	56	54	56
Lukens Steel.	38	42	38	42
Do 1st pf..	100	103	100	103
Man. El. Sup.	47	50	47	49
Do pf.....	96	99	96	99
Mansell Scr..	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼

INDUSTRIALS.—*Continued.*

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
Mitchell Mot.	47	52	47	52
Motor Prod..	43	46	43	46
Nat. Acme...	32¾	33	32¾	33
Nat. Auto....	20	30	20	30
N. Y. Transp.	15¾	16	15¾	16
Pierce-Arrow.	41½	43	41½	43
Do pf.....	100	105	100	105
Poole E. & M.	75	85	75	85
Peer. T. & M.	12	15	12	15
Pyrene Mfg..	10¾	11⅛	10¾	11⅛
Redden M. T..	19½	20	19½	20
Rep. Truck...	70	72	70	72
Rep. Truck pf.	94	96	94	96
S. A. O. Corp.	37	40	37	40
Do pf.....	95	97	95	97
Smith Mo. Tr.	6	7	6	7
Spring. Body.	65	70	65	70
Do pf.....	104	112	104	112
Un. Dyewood	63	65	63	65
Un. Paperbd..	27	30	27	30
W. M. A. pf.	30	41	35	45

OIL STOCKS.

Am. Ventura.	24	26	24	26
Houston Oil..	18	20	18	20
Pierce Oil....	13½	14	13½	14
Savoy Oil....	10	10½	10	10½
Tide Wat. Oil.	193	197	192	196
Vac. G. & O.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜

BOND.

Pierce Oil ...	82	84	82	84

MINING STOCKS.

Austin Amaz.	1⅛	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Butte-N. Y..	1½	2	1½	2
Globe Dom. C.	⅜	½	⅜	½
Gold. Merger.	6	7	6	7
Howe Sound.	6	6¼	6	6¼
Kerr Lake...	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
M'matic Cop..	22	27	22	27

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

A fairly good tone was in evidence in the market on the Consolidated Exchange. United States Steel was notably active and firm, but on the other hand the copper issues generally lost ground. Commission house business was on a good scale, and the demand for odd lots was well distributed.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
90	Alaska Gold.	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
170	Am. B. Sug.	92½	91½	92½
150	Am. Can....	44¼	43⅝	44⅛
50	Am. Car & F.	65	65	65
30	Am. H. & L.	61	61	61
520	Am. S. & R.	98⅞	97½	98¼
2,670	Anac. Cop...	76	74½	75⅝
50	A., T. & S. F.	102¼	102¼	102½
80	A., G. & W. I.	96½	96	96½
40	Bald. Loco.	53⅝	52½	52⅞
440	Beth. St'l B.	119	116¼	118¾
510	Cent. Leather	83½	82	82¾
20	Ches. & Ohio	60¾	60¼	60¾
10	C., M. & St. P.	80¾	80¼	80½
90	Chile Copper	21¾	21½	21½
200	Chino Copper	52¼	51¾	51¾
80	Col. F. & I.	46¼	46	46¼
20	Colum. Gas.	43¾	43¼	43¾
150	Corn Prod....	24	23¾	23⅞
520	Crucible St'l.	60¾	59¾	60¾
50	Cuba Cane Su.	45⅞	45½	45½
20	Dist. Secur..	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
490	Erie	27⅜	26⅝	27
90	Gen. Motors.	102	101	102
60	Goodrich Co.	48¼	48¼	48¼
250	Inspir. Cop.	53⅜	52½	53
250	Int. Mer. M.	26⅜	25½	25⅞
2,880	Do pf.....	78½	76⅝	77¼
20	Int. Nickel..	41¾	41¼	41⅜
190	Kennecott.	41¾	41¼	41½
20	Lack. Steel..	83	83	83
30	Lehigh Val..	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
160	Max. Motor.	46½	47	46¼
150	Mex. Petrol.	86¼	86¼	86¼
50	Miami Cop..	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
20	Midvale Steel	56¼	56¼	56¼
10	Nat. E. & S.	33⅝	33¼	33⅜
160	Nevada Con.	22¼	22	22
150	N. Y. Cent..	93⅝	93⅝	93⅞
10	N. Y. N. H. & H.	40¾	40½	40½
800	Ohio C. Gas.	136⅝	131½	135¾
10	Pennsylvania	53¼	53¼	53¼
295	Ray Copper.	28⅝	28½	28⅝
730	Reading....	94¼	93⅝	94
310	Rep. I. & S.	80	78¾	79¼
50	So. Pacific..	93⅝	93	93
130	So. Railway.	28½	28	28½
750	Studebaker..	86	83¾	85⅜
840	Union Pac...	137	136¼	136⅞
10	Unit. Fruit..	134¾	134¾	134¾
1,950	U. S. Ind. A.	106½	101⅝	103⅝
30	U. S. Rub...	58½	58½	58½
25,210	U. S. Steel..	112	110⅝	112
630	Utah Cop....	109¾	107⅝	109
30	Wilson & Co.	75¼	75¼	75½

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta....	.12	.12	.12
50	Belmont....	4.80	4.80	4.80
500	Cashboy....	.08⅛	.08⅛	.08⅛
300	Elkton....	.10⅝	.10⅝	.10⅝
500	Gold. Con.	.55	.54	.55
100	Jim Butler.	.15	.15	.15
200	Mexican....	.44	.44	.44
1,000	Morn. Glory	.19	.19	.19
100	Portland..	1.60	1.60	1.60
500	Savage....	.08	.08	.08
100	Tonn. Ext..	3.12½	3.12½	3.12½
350	Union Con.	.52	.52	.52
800	Wh. Caps.	1.25	1.22½	1.22½

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
85	Atlantic Petrol.	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
451	Con. Power	115¼	114	115½
810	Cosden & Co.	13¾	12¾	13½
426	Cos. Oil & G...	13½	13¼	13⅝
20	Do pf	4¾	4¾	4¾

Bonds.

$2,000 Balt. Elec. 5s, stamped ..	100	100	100
1,000 Con. Pow. 4½s	91¾	91¾	91¾
6,000 Con. P. notes.	103	103	103
24,000 Cos. & Co. 6s.	101	100¾	100¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$21,000	Cos. Oil & G. notes..	103¾	102½	102½
1,000	Elkhorn 5s..	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	Norfolk Ry. & Light 5s	99	99	99

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure....	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
20	Ahmeek....	90	90	90
645	Alaska Gold.	7⅜	7¼	7½
150	Algomah....	85c.	85c.	85c.
290	Allouez.....	60	59¾	59¾
850	Am. Zinc....	30¾	30¼	30¼
100	Ariz.-Com...	12	12	12
50	Butte-Bal..	95c.	95c.	95c.
195	Cal. & Ariz..	77	76½	76½
29	Cal. & Hecla.	530	530	530
15	Centennial..	18¼	18¼	18¼
50	Chino.....	51	51	51
620	Copper Range	50¾	50¼	50¾
70	Davis-Daly..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
185	Daly-West...	1¾	1¾	1¾
545	East Butte..	12¼	12¼	12¼
235	Franklin....	7	6⅞	6⅞
15	Granby.....	79¼	78	79½
50	Greene-Can..	41	39¾	40
5	Hancock....	15	15	15
10	Isle Royale.	29¼	29¼	29¼
335	Mass Con...	12¼	12¼	12¼
185	Mayflower...	2¼	2	2¼
23	Michigan....	3¾	3¾	3¾
104	Mohawk.....	84½	82¼	83
20	Boston Elev.	72	72	72
10	Bos. & Low.	122¼	122¼	122¼
12	Fitchb'g pf..	71	71	71
30	Mass. Elec..	4¼	4	4
70	N. Y. & N. H. & H.	40¾	40¼	40¼

Railroads.

6	Old Colony..	120	119¼	120	
10	Vt. & Mass.	108	108	108	
3	West End...	51¾	51¾	51¾	
5	Do pf.....	72	72	72	

Miscellaneous.

10	Am. Ag. Ch.	90	90	90	
15	Do pf.....	101	101	101	
10

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

RICE BELT MILLING COMPANY of NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

The following First Mortgage 6% Bonds of the Rice Belt Milling Company of New Orleans, Louisiana, have been drawn for payment at this bank on May 1, 1917, viz.:

20 bonds of $100 each, numbered:
21 to 30 inclusive
171 to 180 inclusive
351 to 360 inclusive

37 bonds of $1,000 each, numbered:

412	500	604	672
420	515	610	676
426	533	623	681
429	560	624	701
450	567	629	724
452	568	630	729
453	589	648	745
454	590	650	748
491	599	653	749
			757

Interest on said bonds ceases on and after May 1, 1917.
Whitney-Central Trust & Savings Bank, Trustee,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

NOTICE.

To the holders of certificates of deposit of The Central Trust Company of New York for first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Crosstown Railroad Company, dated October 1, 1896, and maturing October 1, 1926.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned, the Bondholders' Committee, duly appointed by agreement dated July 22, 1916, have authorized a payment of $65 per $1000 bond, to holders of certificates of deposit of the Central Trust Company upon presentation of said certificate of deposit to the Central Trust Company at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on and after April 24, 1917.

JOHN W. HAMER,
W. C. HEPPENHEIMER,
A. MERRITT TAYLOR,
HORACE A. DOAN,
CHARLES E. LOXLEY,
Committee.

GILBERT & GILBERT,
Attorneys to the Committee.
Dated April 18, 1917.

Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Co. To the Holders of the First Mortgage 4% Bonds Due July 1st, 1917

As the price of your bonds in the market indicates that they may not be redeemed at maturity, the undersigned, owning or representing a large amount of these bonds, and deeming it advantageous that as many bondholders as possible unite for mutual protection, have constituted themselves a Committee to represent the First Mortgage Bondholders, and will make no charge for their services in the matter.

You are requested to deposit your bonds under a deposit agreement with The Farmers Loan & Trust Company, 22 William Street, New York City.

March 16th, 1917.

THOMAS DENNY, Chairman,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
HENRY K. McHARG.
JOHN M. SHEDD, Counsel.
EDWIN GIBBS, Secretary,
22 William St., New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
GULF LUMBER COMPANY First Mortgage 6% Bonds DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1922.

Notice is hereby given as provided in Article II. of the Mortgage, dated May 1, 1907, made by the Gulf Lumber Company to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Trustee, that bonds bearing the following serial numbers have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund and will be paid for on and after May 1, 1917, at 103⅝ of par, upon presentation at the COUPON DEPARTMENT of the undersigned:

$261/$328 inclusive.

After May 1, 1917, interest on the above bonds will cease. Coupon due May 1, 1917, should be left attached to the bonds.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SERIAL 6% GOLD BONDS OF THE INDIAN REFINING COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the Bankers Trust Company, as Successor Trustee of a Mortgage dated March 27, 1911, made by the Indian Refining Company to the Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, will receive until twelve o'clock noon, May 7, 1917, sealed proposals for the sale to it on May 14, 1917, of bonds secured by said Mortgage, sufficient in amount to exhaust the sum of $106,719.95 in the Sinking Fund Account, at a price not exceeding one hundred and two percentum (102%) of the principal and accrued interest of such bonds, as provided in Article V of said Mortgage.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Dated at New York, this 19th day of April, 1917.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 31, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday (being the 2nd day) of May, 1917, at ten o'clock A. M. (Eastern Standard Time). The polls will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. D. TURNER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BOATS.—OFFICE DEPOT Quartermaster, Army Building, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M., May 15, 1917, for constructing and delivering from 1 to 9 Distribution Box Boats. Information upon application.

PROPOSALS FOR CHINAWARE, KITCHEN Utensils & Tableware. Office of Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11:00 A. M., May 7, 1917, for furnishing at this Depot, Chinaware, Kitchen Utensils & Tableware. Information on application,

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—COLIN J. STEPHENS, JR., and HENRY SCHMITT, JR., complainants, against AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY, defendant.—In Equity. E-18-239.—Notice of Hearing on Disputed Claims.

Notice is hereby given that a hearing will be held before me in Room 2174, Woolworth Building, No. 233 Broadway, New York City, on the 15th day of May, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in reference to claims filed on the following numbered bonds of American Real Estate Company:

Reorganization Committee proofs of claim:

10689	37423	42005	44858	47215	50078
15074	37438	42098	44913	47293	50104
16006	37437	42122	44914	47418	50176
20225	37481	42159	44965	47420	50177
27796	37546	42160	45039	47459	50178
27796	37627	42182	45058	47699	50285
28325	37651	42193	45068	47714	50286
28763	37845	42210	45119	47801	50333
28796	37933	42317	45120	47827	50337
28885	38026	42376	45207	47966	50406
28986	38050	42415	45236	47968	50561
29348	38195	42471	45349	48008	50562
29415	38360	42584	45384	48027	50563
30065	38647	42786	45453	48129	50570
30371	38801	42736	45454	48138	50591
30555	39108	43000	45455	48162	50855
30626	39123	43001	45499	48225	50858
31106	39270	43013	45503	48278	50878
31375	39301	43087	45540	48305	50911
31919	39313	43042	45625	48306	50912
32341	39390	43073	45708	48309	51012
32342	39509	43110	45750	48338	51089
32993	39530	43139	45872	48382	51187
32733	39623	43231	45969	48499	51311
32766	39653	43239	45974	48615	51314
32990	39684	43243	46000	48691	51404
33041	39826	43364	46044	48713	51469
33423	39854	43405	46185	48714	51494
33464	39938	43458	46285	48783	51519
33547	40069	43588	46286	48759	51630
33634	40235	43616	46347	48849	51631
34174	40286	43829	46375	48889	51669
34393	40287	43846	46389	48985	51675
34508	40332	43939	46439	48987	51676
34851	40332	43973	46467	49009	51742
35069	40343	44038	46468	49026	51743
35173	40344	44094	46469	49074	51775
35308	40355	44110	46470	49083	51898
35388	40450	44137	46905	49151	51941
35398	40714	44198	46872	49196	51945
35593	40732	44212	46880	49434	51973
35599	40947	44240	46720	49509	52001
35663	40948	44815	46949	49560	52068
36199	41120	44316	46827	49695	52127
36329	41134	44344	46839	49613	52321
36358	41213	44417	46840	49669	52389
36395	41325	44420	46841	49707	52540
36548	41350	44427	46842	49708	52644
36579	41338	44487	46884	49709	52684
36867	41393	44507	46885	49716	52866
36955	41894	44508	47082	49748	52811
36960	41615	44528	47183	49807	52989
36961	41672	44537	47184	49808	52998
37051	41820	44602	47173	50009	53117
37068	41902	44656	47193	50056	53245
37410	41969	44761	47198	50088	

Claims filed direct with receivers:

28337	38807	40803	41475	44827	48172
28398	39049	40924	41728	45458	48447
37870	40519	40978	42088	45785	49383
37887	40802	41108	42089	46377	50840
38366	40827	41230	42848	46783	51409
37816	40828	41380	42905	48068	52040

GEORGE C. HOLT, Special Master.
Dated New York, April 24, 1917.

GEORGE H. RANKIN, Attorney-at-Law, Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of James M. Fanning, deceased, late of 2,109 Penn. Av., Pittsburgh, Pa., Allegheny County, have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are to make immediate payment. Those having claims or demands against same will make them known without delay.

JOSEPH FLAHERTY,
709 Omaha St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
M. B. MORAN,
121 S. Graham St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Frequently the demand for The New York Times exceeds the supply. This is likely to occur *oftener* in the future, because of conditions of paper manufacture, and regular readers are cautioned to order their copies of The New York Times delivered or reserved.
—Advt.

DECLINE IN COTTON

Advance at Opening of Market Not Maintained—Net Loss 9 to 25 Points.

Although the cotton market opened yesterday at an advance of 4 to 16 points in response to higher cables, prices were not maintained. There was a sharp break during the afternoon session, July contracts seling off from 19.60c to 19.21c on reports of continued good weather in the South, and nervousness over the export situation. July closed at 19.22c, with the general list closing steady at a net decline of 9 to 25 points.

Near month deliveries were relatively easy as a result of scattering May liquidation in preparation for notices tomorrow.

Private advices attributed the strength in Liverpool to higher marine war risks, and houses with Liverpool connections were quite active sellers here, presumably in anticipation of wider differences. This modified the strength abroad, and the market soon became easier. After selling off to about Saturday's closing figures, prices rallied slightly on covering, but weakened again during the afternoon, reaching the lowest point of the day in the late trading. No special news was received from the Southern spot markets.

Following is yesterday's range of quotations:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat.
April	.....	.....	19.57 bid	19.82
May	.....	20.05	19.52@19.54	19.77
June	.....	.....	19.37 bid	19.57
July	.....	19.60	19.21	19.22@19.23	19.39
August	.....	19.28	19.05	19.06@19.08	19.16
September	.....	.....	.....	18.91 bid	18.43
October	.....	18.41	18.16	18.17@18.20	18.28
November	.....	.....	.....	18.18 bid	18.29
December	.....	18.44	18.22	18.24@18.26	18.35
January	.....	18.46	18.26	18.28@18.30	18.37
March	.....	18.55	18.55	18.42 bid	18.51

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 5 points lower at 20.10c. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 19c; New Orleans, 19.19c; Savannah, 19¾c; Augusta, 20c; Memphis, 19.75c; Houston, 19.75c.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in moderate demand; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 6,000. Imports, 7,000 bales; American, 3,000. Middling upland, 12.22d. Futures opened steady, 3 to 5 points higher. Closed strong, at a net advance of 47 to 52 points. May-June, 12.12d; July-August, 12.01d; October-November, 11.48d; January-February, 11.37d; March-April, 11.35d.

Manchester: Yarns irregular; cloths hardening.

Yesterday's port receipts were 10,036 bales, compared with 10,532 last year. Stocks total 1,101,017 bales. Exports for the day were 1,858 bales, making 4,543,201 bales so far this year.

Advertising Men to Continue Drill.

One hundred and fifty advertising men who have been drilling every Monday night at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory and studying tactics under Captain R. B. Staver, formerly of the regular army, met last night at the Park Avenue Hotel to consider whether they should disband, because of the War Department's announcement that only men who took the three months' intensive training at Plattsburg would be eligible for commissions. It was decided to continue the training for those unable to go to Plattsburg. This decision was reached because it was believed that the Government may later be in such need of officers as to take those who have not received the Plattsburg training.

W. L. Ransom at New Post.

William L. Ransom, who resigned as a Judge of the City Court to become chief counsel to the Public Service Commission, began his new duties yesterday morning. His first attention was given to the appeal of the New York and Queens County Gas Company to the United States Supreme Court from a decision of the Court of Appeals sustaining the power of the commission to direct the company to extend its gas mains so that residents in the northeastern section of Queens County could be supplied with gas.

U. S.'s Stock of Gold $3,088,904,808

The National City Bank of New York issued a statement yesterday showing the stock of gold in the United States on the first business day of each month from July, 1914, to April, 1917. In the thirty-three months the stock has grown from $1,890,678,304 to $3,088,904,808, an increase of $1,198,226,504.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	56.50	58.50	55.62½	56.50
Lead	9.12½	9.37½	9.12½	.....
Spelter	9.25	.....	9.37½	.....
Antimony	34.00	35.00	34.00	35.00
Quicksilver	$113.00	.....	$113.00	.....
Aluminium	*80.00	62.00	*80.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2X foundry	41.00	42.00	41.00	42.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28¼@29c, carload lots, spot delivery; 27½@28c, second quarter; 24¾@25¼c, third quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	132	0	0	132	0	0
Copper, futures	132	10	0	132	15	0
Tin, spot	224	0	0	219	15	0
Tin, futures	224	0	0	219	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Fair Tues. Wed. fair and cooler; moderate variable winds, becoming fresh n.

S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Probably fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle variable winds.

Tenn.—Fair Tuesday, Wed. showers.

Ky.—Cloudy and cooler Tues. Wed. probably showers.

Ind. and Ohio—Cloudy Tues.; cooler in s. Wed. showers; warmer in n.; fresh e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Tues. Wed. showers; fresh e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Tues. Wed. probably showers; fresh e. winds.

Ill.—Fair Tues. Wed. cloudy.

Ark.—Cloudy Tues. Wed. unsettled; showers in n.; colder.

Okla.—Unsettled Tues.; colder in w. Wed. fair; colder.

Tex.—Fair Tues. Wed. cloudy; colder in interior.

W. Tex.—Fair Tues.; colder, Wed. fair.

Ill.—Cloudy in s., probably showers with warmer in n. Tues. Wed., showers, cooler in s. and warmer in extreme n. e.

Mo.—Cloudy Tues., followed by showers Tues. night or Wed., warmer in extreme n. Tues., cooler Wed.

Wis.—Showers Tues. and Wed., warmer Tues. in extreme s. e. Wed., cooler in w., fresh e. winds.

Minn.—Showers Tues. and Tues. night, probably followed by fair Wed., continued cool.

Iowa—Showers Tues., warmer in e. and cent. Wed., showers and cooler, probably followed by fair.

N. Dak.—Rain in s. and e., rain or snow in n. w. Tues., colder. Wed., fair, warmer in w.

S. Dak.—Showers Tues., cooler in afternoon or night. Wed., fair, warmer in w.

Neb.—Unsettled Tues., probably followed by showers and cooler in afternoon or night. Wed., fair, coler in e. and warmer in n. w.

Kan.—Fair Tues., probably followed by showers Tues. night or Wed. in e., cooler in w. Tues.; much colder Wed.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Frank A. Schimer has resigned as Director of the Utah Copper Company.

The American Exchange National Bank is distributing a pamphlet containing President Wilson's recent addresses and proclamations, as well as the proclamation of the Mayor of the city.

Dividends and checks firmer; fresh gathered, firsts, 34½@35½c; seconds and lower grades, 33@34c; dirties, No. 1, 31½@32c; No. 2 and poorer, 31½@32c; checks, good to choice, dry, 31½@32c; undergrades, 30½@31c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, henery whites, fine to fancy, 36½@37c; ordinary to good, 35½@36c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 35½@36½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 35@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henney browns, 34@37c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 34½@35½c. Duck eggs, Baltimore, 40@41c; Western and prime Southern, 37@38c; ordinary, Southern and Far Southern, 33@36c. Goose eggs, 60@75c.

The Gulf States Steel Company's net operating income in March was $373,286, an increase of $212,186 over March, 1916. The net operating income for the first quarter of this year was $971,224, or an increase of $554,841 compared with the same period in 1916.

Hornblower & Weeks, Hincks Brothers, Bond & Goodwin, and W. R. Compton & Co. are offering $2,575,000 City of Bridgeport, Conn., 4½ per cent. bonds, maturing from 1918 to 1946, inclusive, at prices yielding from 3.80 per cent. to 4.10 per cent.

The State of Tennessee will receive bids until noon May 10 for purchase of $626,000 4 per cent. school bonds.

The Ohio Cities Gas Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 6¼ per cent. on the common stock. The previous dividend was 2½ per cent.

The town of Swampscott, Mass., will receive bids until 8 P. M. April 27 for purchase of a temporary loan of $100,000 made in anticipation of revenue.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The volume of business in the wheat market was less active yesterday, and the movement of values was less erratic than of late, indicating that the efforts to check aggressive operations were meeting with considerable success. At times prices were heavy under scattered liquidation and influenced by more favorable crop reports. The easier tone, however, applied principally to the new crop months, which closed ¼c to ⅜c net lower, while the May position rallied from the early decline and closed 1¼c net higher. The visible supply decreased 3,996,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 2,664,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.36¾, free on board, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.47, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.59, free on board, New York, opening of navigation shipment.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $2.05, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$2.34½	$2.27½	$2.32¼	$2.31	$1.12⅛
July	1.99	1.96	1.98	1.93¾	1.12⅛
September	1.76½	1.73¼	1.75¾	1.76	1.10¾

CORN.

The corn market declined 2½c to 4¼c early in the day under liquidation, but recovered part of the loss, and final quotations were ⅝c to 1c net lower. Reports from the country indicated that the farmers were more disposed to sell, and apparently are preparing to plant a record acreage. The visible supply decreased 1,033,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 2,608,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.60, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.40	$1.38	$1.39¾	$1.40¼	75¾
July	1.36¼	1.33	1.35¾	1.36½	76⅛
September	1.29⅞	1.27¼	1.28⅝	1.29⅝	75⅝

OATS.

Oats were easier in sympathy with corn and under liquidation prompted by favorable reports on the new crop outlook and a less active spot demand. The visible supply decreased 1,651,000 bushels, but the total is 29,766,000, compared with 12,976,000 last year. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 76@77c; No. 2 white, 77@77½c; No. 3 white, 75@76c; No. 4 white, 74½@75c; fancy clipped white, 77½@79c; ordinary clipped white, 77@78c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	64⅛	63½	63⅞	64¾	44¾
July	62	61½	61⅝	62½	42¼
September	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝	54¾	39

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products showed a very steady undertone, in face of the weakness in corn, and with the exception of ribs, which were slightly lower, values showed moderate net gains for the day. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 44,000; estimated for Tuesday, 14,000. Kansas City received 11,000 and Omaha 8,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	20.87	20.75	20.80	20.75	12.27
July	21.12	20.85	21.00	20.95	12.37
Ribs—					
May	19.57	19.52	19.52	19.55	12.37
July	19.85	19.65	19.77	19.80	12.52
Pork—					
May	36.57	36.25	36.57	36.52	23.25
July	36.65	36.30	36.60	36.55	23.27

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was inactive, total sales amounting to only 15,500 barrels. There was a general falling off in interest, owing to the general feeling of conservatism shown in the other commodity markets, and on a feeling of uncertainty regarding probable political developments in Europe. Prices were steady early, however, on the firmness in other greases, but toward the close an easier tone developed, and final quotations were 1 to 5 points net lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	15.50@	15.00
April	.....	.....	15.20@15.45	15.00
May	15.44	15.40	15.40@15.41	15.45
June	.....	.....	15.41@15.51	15.45
July	15.57	15.45	15.51@15.52	15.51
August	15.57	15.48	15.51@15.52	15.51
September	15.56	15.52	15.52@15.53	15.53
October	15.24	15.18	15.17@15.19	15.18
November	14.61	14.57	14.57@14.58	14.60

COFFEE.

A further decline at the opening of the coffee market yesterday was followed by slight rallies, with the close steady net 3 points lower to 1 point higher. Business was comparatively quiet, sales for the day amounting to about 44,000 bags, including exchanges. The local spot market was dull and nominally unchanged at 10c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	.....	.....	7.80@7.82	7.82
May	7.84	7.79	7.82@7.84	7.85
June	.....	.....	7.92@7.94	7.94
July	8.04	7.99	8.02@8.04	8.04
August	.....	.....	8.06@8.11	8.10
September	8.18	8.11	8.16@8.18	8.16
October	8.29	8.20	8.22@8.24	8.22
November	8.34	8.34	8.28@8.30	8.20
December	8.38	8.33	8.35@8.37	8.35
January	.....	.....	8.42@8.44	8.42
February	.....	.....	8.48@8.57	8.44
March	8.55	8.51	8.55@8.57	8.55

SUGAR.

Sugar futures values ruled generally weak throughout the session, and after opening unchanged to a decline of 4 points, prices eased off under May liquidation, and owing to the fact that the spot market was quiet, without any display of buying interest from either operators or refiners. There was less buying interest noted on the Exhange from outside interests, and the lack of demand caused the market to sag, the close showing net declines of 4 to 11 points, with sales for the day 13,250 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	.....	.....	5.33@5.35	5.37
May	5.35	5.34	5.34@5.35	5.40
June	.....	.....	5.42@5.44	5.48
July	5.55	5.49	5.48@5.51	5.55
August	.....	.....	5.51@5.52	5.59
September	5.61	5.55	5.54@5.55	5.63
October	5.51	5.48	5.47@5.48	5.53
November	5.40	5.39	5.37@5.39	5.48
December	5.10	5.07	5.07@5.08	5.13
January	.....	.....	4.90@4.85	4.91
February	.....	.....	4.70@4.75	4.76

The market for refined sugar was unchanged. The American was still accepting a very limited business at 7.50c for fine granulated, while all other refiners were out of the market. Raw sugar developed an easier tendency at the close, and a local refiner bought 15,500 bags Cubas, in port, at 5¼c cost and freight, equal to 6.14c duty paid, establishing the spot quotation at that level. It was thought this decline was due to the expectation of large tenders of May contracts against sugar in store. Canadian refiners bought 3,600 bags San Domingos, afloat, at 5¼c cost, insurance, and freight, and later sold out of 4,900 bags at 5 3-16c cost, insurance, and freight. Porto Ricos were being freely offered at 6.27c, with bids solicited. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.14c; molasses, 5.26c; cost and freight, 5½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,455 packages. Prices declined about 1c on nearly all grades of butter, and at the reduced figures buyers are taking hold slowly, which gives the market an unsettled tone. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 44@44½c; extras, (92 score,) 43½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 42@43c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 40¼@41½c; thirds, 39@40c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 44@44½c; extras, 44@44½c; firsts, 42½@43½c; seconds, 41@42c; creamery, held, extras, 45@45½c; firsts, 42@42½c; seconds, 40@41c; thirds, 38@39c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 43c; good to prime, 41@42½c; common to fair, 38@40c; renovated, extras, 39c; firsts, 37@38c; lower grades, 34@36c; imitation creamery, firsts, 36@37c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34½@35½c; seconds, 34c; lower grades, 32@33½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 33@33½c; lower grades, 32@32½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday 26,323 cases. Western markets have failed to respond to the lower prices quoted here toward the close of last week, and as country cost continues above a parity with the values lately ruling here, a stronger speculative feeling has developed and the market shows some recovery in prices. Regular distributing trade is very quiet, but there is a fair call for good sized lots of desirable current packings and storage packed goods. Some sales of storage packings have been made in the range quoted; some fancy marks are held higher with occasional sales. Current packings are selling mostly at 34½@35c when good enough to pass as firsts, with occasional lots of desirable northerly stock taken a shade higher. Dirties and checks firmer. Nearby white eggs dull and unimproved, and there is considerable pressure to sell; most of the trading is in good-sized lots of mixed marks at about 34@34½c. Selection of extra large stock, weighing 90 pounds to the case and better have occasional sales at a premium. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 37c; storage packed, firsts, 35½@36½c; fresh gathered, firsts, 34½@35¼c; seconds and lower grades, 33@34c; dirties, No. 1, 31½@32c; No. 2 and poorer, 31½@32c; checks, good to choice, dry, 31½@32c; undergrades, 30½@31c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, henery whites, fine to fancy, 36½@37c; ordinary to good, 35½@36c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 35½@36½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 35@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henney browns, 34@37c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 34½@35½c. Duck eggs, Baltimore, 40@41c; Western and prime Southern, 37@38c; ordinary, Southern and Far Southern, 33@36c. Goose eggs, 60@75c.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Jesse I. Straus of the firm of R. H. Macy & Co. has sold to a client of Douglas L. Elliman & Co. for occupancy his former residence at 49 East Seventy-fourth Street.

The property consists of a five-story American basement dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.2 feet. It was held at $90,000.

Mr. Straus recently leased, through the same firm of brokers, an entire floor in the apartment house at 399 Park Avenue, corner of Fifty-fourth Street.

Craig Colgate Sells Long Island Estate.

Craig Colgate has sold his estate on Long Island Sound, near Glen Cove, L. I., to Tillman C. Benson. The property adjoins the estates of William D. Guthrie, Paul D. Cravath, Henry P. Davidson, and Charles Pratt. The property was formerly owned by Chief Justice Ingraham. Stewart C. Schenck negotiated the sale.

Beta Theta Pi Club to Move.

The Beta Theta Pi Club, which has occupied for several years the house at 1 Gramercy Park under lease, has decided to move further uptown and has leased for its new home the old Forbes residence at 96 Park Avenue and the abutting six-story apartment structure at 40 East Fortieth Street, fronting 25 feet. The Park Avenue house has a frontage of 16.5 feet. Extensive alterations will be made, involving a connection between the two buildings and the equipment of forty sleeping rooms. Both properties are owned by Emery L. G. Ferris and have been leased for a long term. Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

Sale of Six Lots in Old Grand Street Ferry Section.

The first sale of importance this year in the vicinity of the old Grand Street ferry was closed yesterday by Horace S. Ely & Co. and Joseph P. Day. The transaction involved a vacant plot of about six lots, 145 by 100, on the south side of Cherry Street, between Corlears and East Streets, owned by the estate of John Gardner.

Adjoining the plot are the buildings of the Fidelity Warehouse Company and Crane & Co. It is understood that the latter firm is the buyer. This section has been dormant from a real estate standpoint since the closing of the Grand Street ferry and the deflection of traffic to the Williamsburg Bridge.

Deal on Central Park West.

The Universal Trust Company sold to an investing client on Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, to be erected for occupancy by Arthur C. Sheridan in the Seventy-first Salesroom.

Thomas J. O'Reilly sold for the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank the four-story dwelling 19 West 124th Street to the Rev. James W. Powers, to be occupied by the Christian Brothers, conducting All Hallows Collegiate Institute. They also own the adjoining buildings, 13 to 17 West 124th Street.

Builders Enlarge Bronx Plot.

The Filrose Construction Company, of which Philip Krulewitch is President, has enlarged its West Bronx holdings by purchasing three lots on Boscobel Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Shakespeare Avenue, formerly owned by the buyers. The new purchase gives the company a plot of 175 feet on Boscobel Avenue by 100 feet on Shakespeare Avenue, which will soon be improved with three five-story apartment houses. Plans are being prepared by Gronenberg & Lauchtag. Two new subway stations are near by, and the site is easily accessible to the trolley line crossing Washington Bridge to Manhattan at 181st Street.

Bronx Sales.

Solomon Weissman purchased from the Wilson Bryant Company, Inc., 877 East 165th Street, a five-story flat on a lot 20 by 118, in part payment the buyer gave 728 East 161st Street, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 21 by 75. Kurz & Uren negotiated the transaction, S. W. Tannenbaum representing the buyer.

Cahn & Dittman sold to the S. L. W. Realty Company the five-story new-law apartment 2,064 Vyse Avenue, on a lot 42 by 102.

Brooklyn.

The J. W. C. Company, Inc., sold to a client of Martin A. Ansbro, for investment, 524 and 526 Seventy-seventh Street, a six-story flat.

Shampan & Shampan, architects, have filed plans for three four-story high-class apartment houses, to be erected on a plot of 165 by 100 on the northwest corner of Twentieth Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, for the G. & W. Holding Company, as owners, to cost $150,000.

Long Island.

William Greene purchased from the Wesbury Manor Company a plot, 80 by 100, on the northeast corner of Butler and Henry Streets, Wesbury, L. I., as a site for a $5,000 dwelling.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman sold for Albert G. Hopper his country home of eight acres on Paramus Road, Ridgewood, N. J., to J. Smylie Kinne of Newark, N. J.

Recent Buyers.

The buyer of 290 Madison Avenue, sold recently by William A. White & Sons for the Moller estate, is Henry W. Cannon, who owns adjoining property on the south.

George Arendt is the buyer of 815 Fifth Avenue, sold last week by Mrs. H. M. Chisholm through William B. May & Co.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has made a loan of $31,000 to the One Hundred and Twenty-six East Seventy-third Street Corporation on the property at 126 East Seventy-third Street, recently acquired by it from Mr. and Mrs. William B. Parsons; also, a loan of $15,000 to Mary N. Koen and others on their property at 162 East Thirty-third Street, and a loan of $8,500 to Henry L. Davis on his property at 126 East Ninety-second Street.

William A. White & Sons placed for a client a first mortgage of $400,000 for a term of years on 556 and 558 Fifth Avenue, a five-story stone building, erected for the special use of M. Knoedler & Co., art dealers.

To Add Seven Stories to West Forty-second Street Building.

The McCreery Realty Company, (J. Crawford McCreery, President,) has decided to proceed with the erection of the seven additional stories to its six-story building at 110 to 114 West Forty-second Street, through to 107 to 117 West Forty-third Street, plans for which were made by Alfred E. Bossom, architect, last Fall. It has awarded the general contract to Charles T. Wills, Inc.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Bronx Board of Trade has been called for Wednesday evening at the board rooms, 137th Street and Third Avenue.

Minturn Collins, President of the Dyckman Taxpayers' Association, has called a special meeting of the Executive Committee this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the Real Estate Board, 217 Broadway, to act on a

927 FIFTH AVENUE

Corner of 74th Street

The finest apartments of their size ever constructed, being the result of long experience and co-operation of competent architects, owners, builders, decorators and agents in planning homes for discriminate people.

The building is twelve stories and is absolutely fireproof, in the centre of the most exclusive residence section, with a frontage of 60 feet on Fifth Avenue, overlooking the most beautiful part of Central Park, and 125 feet on 74th Street, overlooking the Park and fine residences.

Each apartment occupies an entire floor, giving facilities for living and entertaining obtainable only in the largest private houses, and with all the annoyances of private dwellings removed by the expert management of the building.

There are fifteen rooms and four baths, and four open fireplaces, large foyer, dining room 22x25.6, living room 19x33.9, library 19.6x15.6, main chamber 24x16.6, three other master's chambers of unusual size, five servants' rooms, kitchen, scullery, servants' hall, laundry, wine and storage rooms. Ready September, 1917.

Plans and illustrated booklet will be sent on request. Rents from $12,000 to $17,000.

We also have the plans and particulars of all the other high-class apartments now offered for rent. Agents,

Pease & Elliman

340 Madison Ave., at 43d St.

'Phone Murray Hill 6200

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BIGGEST REAL ESTATE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

Headquarters for Westchester and Long Island Real Estate.

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Country Life Exposition,
Grand Central Terminal.
(Take Special Elevator on Suburban Ramp.)

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WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.

INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Tuttle & Marvin 527 5th Av.

Bungalows & Cottages,

near the water,

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL,

30 East 42d. St. Tel. Murray Hill—3498.

NYACK, N. Y For sale to close an estate, a large gray stone mansion; garage, stable and quarters for chauffeur; about four acres land; beautifully located on high ground, commanding view of river. Photographs and particulars with

Wm. H. Whiting & Co.,
41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE—COLONIAL HEIGHTS.

Eight rooms; tastefully decorated; two bedrooms can be added; all improvements, including sewers and gas; immediate possession; little cash required.

A. REINER, 154 NASSAU ST., N. Y.
'Phone 4500 Beekman.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE

Hour by motor car from city; large modern residence, three baths; cottage, garage, poultry houses, lake, splendid grounds; exceptional views; a great bargain.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
51 East 42d St., N. Y.

TO RENT OR SELL

Beautiful Dutch Colonial house, 8 rooms; thoroughly modern; choice neighborhood near station; large plot, with hedge and trees; $50 per month, or $11,000. Apply to Wilson, St. George Hotel, Room 200, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BARGAIN

Residence near Bailey estate in Mount Vernon; plot 100x220; 14 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; garage; bargain. Your own broker, or KNAP & WASSON CO.,
4,249 Broadway, at 181st St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FREE EXCURSION

EVERY DAY DURING WEEK AND SUNDAY And

10 CENTS PER WEEK

will pay for high, dry, level and cleared lots at $58.00 up at SOUTH BOUND BROOKS, N. J. Bound Brook has 100 Trains daily, 4 Railroads, 14 Factories, Schools.

Plant on lots while paying for them. BROOKS, 45 W. 34th St., N. Y.
Phones—Greeley 187-187.

½ OF $50 RENT

applies toward purchase price of this new 6-room house.

Sleeping porch, tiled bath, gas, electricity, oak floors. Plot 50x140. Ideal suburb, with 18-hole golf course and lake, 14 miles out. Write for appointment to inspect.

L. L. CONOVER,
Room 178, No. 50 Church St., N. Y. City.

An Opportunity Seldom Offered.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,

a 16-room house, large and roomy; all city conveniences; running water, electric light, sewer to tidewater; large grounds, trees and shrubs; beautifully situated, Cranford, N. J., 40 minutes from New York; 20 trains daily; can be bought on your own terms; it will pay parties meaning business to investigate. Address Gurney, 11 Pine St., New York.

MONTCLAIR

$9,000 Unusual opportunity; new white Colonial house; centre hall; large living room with fireplace; sun porch; dining room; butlery; all gas kitchen; four bedrooms, sleeping porch, tiled bath; steam heat, electricity; good size plot; choice neighborhood. Mufdoch, opp. Lackawanna, Montclair. (Phone 675).

SUMMER HOMES

Asbury Park Allenhurst
Deal Beach Interlaken
and vicinity. Trains met by appointment.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET "P."
MILAN ROSS AGENCY,
Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A GENTLEMAN'S SUMMER HOME with Waterfront

AT NEW LONDON, CONN.

For Sale or To Rent Furnished
BEST HARBOR
FOR SAIL OR MOTOR BOATS

To close estate will sell at most attractive figure, terms to suit; private dock; best anchorage on the coast; exquisite sea view; no mosquitoes; Pequot Av., New London, Conn.; two acres; trees; house, 16 rooms; garage; all conveniences; three hours from New York; six trains daily each way. Address FONDA, Room 1,822, Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

INVESTORS

A few very desirable parcels have been put in our hands for trade by reputable builders; the net returns should prove very attractive to investors who are able to buy in the present market; advantageous trades will be especially considered.

KNAP & WASSON CO.,
4,249 Broadway, at 181st St.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Rare Opportunity for Drug Store

In good paying residential neighborhood of New Jersey. Very profitable trade; nearest competitor 3 miles away. Fine new store and apartment over it of 7 rooms and tiled bath. Price only $2,500 on easy terms and $4,000 first mortgage buys it. This is a rare opportunity.
Act Now. Tele. 1521 Cort.
F. B. WELLS, 170 B'way, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

To Sub-Lease

Owing to Necessity for Hurried Move
WILL SACRIFICE

Desirable Office Space about 1,200 square feet

Can Divide to Suit.

4th Ave., 31st Street

ALSO ANY PART OF 2,000 SQ. FT.

AT $1.25 PER SQ. FOOT

VERY CHOICE LOCATION, AVENUE SIDE.

30TH ST. and 4TH AVE.

10th Floor Modern Office Building. Exceptionally Light. Suitable Any Business.
Will Divide and Partition to Suit.
For particulars see
N. STEMBER,
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Strictly fireproof building. Equipped with new, modern Otis passenger and freight elevator. A few large suites of offices are for rent with excellent light. Also smaller offices at reasonable prices. Must be seen to be appreciated.

AGENT ON PREMISES.

FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
B'way & 79th St. 'Phone 9700 Schuyler

Now Ready for Occupancy. 30 IRVING PLACE,

S. E. Cor. 16th St.

Part or all of about 30,000 square feet in modern fireproof building; lowest insurance in city; most central location to express and local subway stations; suits of two floors, store and basement with private stairway communication; four elevators; suitable for silk, linens and Japanese houses. For further particulars write or call
IRVING H. WOLFF, 225 West 39th St.
'Phone Bryant—6206.

LOFT 247-253 **W. 19th St.**

WITH FINE LIGHT.
7,500 sq. ft. to Floor.
New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Av.
Modern, well-kept building, 100% sprinkler system; suitable any business.
To Lease at Reasonable Rent.
Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 782—Worth. Or your own broker.

LOFTS TO LET

17,000 Square Feet.

MONAHAN EXPRESS CO.

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Very light lofts, 50x100; low rent; great inducements; modern 12-story building; 3 elevators.

FRED'K FOX & CO.
14 West 40th St. 'Phone Vanderbilt 840.

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Excellent Skylight,
114-116 EAST 28TH ST.
Full janitor service.

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FLOOR SALESROOMS AND LIGHT OFFICES

110 East 23d St., near 4th Av.

Inquire on the Premises. O. Oelschlaeger.

OFFICE.

Windows 3 Sides.
36 EAST 23RD ST.
Full Janitor Service.
Opposite Metropolitan Bldg.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.
Gramercy 4410. 5 East 23rd St.

OFFICE, $15.

Full Office Service,
114-16 EAST 28TH ST.
At entrance to 4th Ave. subway.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.
Gramercy 4410. 5 East 23rd St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

605 West 156th St.

directly opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
ONE 6 ONE 7 ROOM Apartment
RENTS REASONABLE.

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 8th Ave., at 30th St.—Choice Apartments, two rooms and bath each; rent $63.00 and $70.00 per month, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises, or
FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St.

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4-6-7 Spacious Rooms All Facing Street.

Every modern improvement; 1 and 2 baths.
RENTS $40 TO $70 Concessions.
Louis Schlechter, Agt., 217 West 110th.

Near Broadway, 204 West 109th.

4 & 5 Rooms, Steam, bath, electricity, telephone, parquet floors, hardwood finish; beautiful entrance; select families.
$30 to $40
OWNER'S MANAGEMENT.

FIVE ROOMS 565 West 148th Street.

Corner Broadway.
W. D. Morgan, Agent,
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Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $60

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constructed on Long Island during the past ten years speaks well for the growing popularity of country living.

City people are beginning to realize that too much of one thing gets tiresome and wears on the nerves. Business and pleasure do not belong together, neither do office and home. To live and work behind stone walls is not conducive to good health.

The change that one gets in returning each evening from the city to a home on Long Island benefits mind and body and completely relaxes the business tension.

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GET OUT OF THE CITY into a house of your own, on a piece of ground of your own, with a garden of your own—for there is no other life.

"A Move to Long Island Is a Wise Move"

A BARGAIN CHANCE, $32,500

Will Make Terms to Suit

This New Colonial All Year Homestead Near Water

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, PRIVATE LAKE RIGHTS.

Cannot be equalled at the price in point of size, natural beauty of location, construction and convenience for commuting to New York City. See this property—make comparison.

In noted exclusive residential country region. Social, climatic and scenic conditions unsurpassed. A delightful property situated conveniently near lakes, golf and country club.

ON PLATEAU ATOP HIGH HILL COMMANDING MAGNIFICENT VIEWS FOR MILES OF LAKES, VALLEYS, HILLS AND GROUNDS OF OTHER FINE ESTATES. AWAY FROM DANGER OF PARALYSIS.

The Homestead is most complete with its 18 rooms, six baths, spacious halls, open terraces, balconies, huge verandas and broad, dignified entrance. Leaving nothing to be desired for the enjoyment of country life at its best. The Homestead is especially designed for entertaining.

To the left of the huge central hall with its huge open fireplace is the large living room with its open fireplace, and beyond is the Sun Parlor, entered through French windows from the living room. To the right of the Hall is the Dining and inclosed BREAKFAST PORCH, with pantries, kitchens and servants' hall in separate wing. A tremendous open terrace 14 by 60 feet long, with pergola, extends across back of the Homestead. The BROAD entrance veranda and terraces ARE 14 by 80 ft. There are balconies at each front corner and over entrance, affording delightful views. For full particulars address

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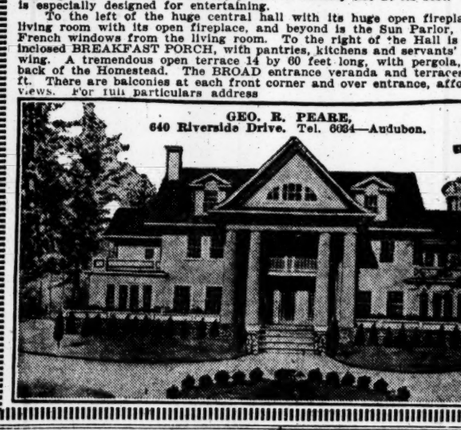

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166 W. 87th St.

One apartment of 6 rooms and 2 baths to sublet.

Apply on premises, or to
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THE ROBERT FULTON

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7-8-Rooms

A charming, cozy apartment, especially well arranged; every improvement; convenient to 96th St. Subway Exp. Station, all surface cars; bus passes the door. Special inducements over the summer months. Apply on premises, or
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We have plans and full information at our office in regard to APARTMENTS FOR RENT.

Call, write or telephone
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
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The HILLCREST

Modern Elevator Apts.

8 Large, all outside rooms, 2-3 baths. $1,600 to $1,800.

430 W Facing Columbia University Grounds **116th St.**

FIVE ROOMS

464 West 152d St.

Attractive house and select tenants.
W. D. Morgan, Agent,
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Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apts.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.

6 rooms, $43. 2-family house, 15 rooms, $70 per month.
Class of tenants restricted.

MORTGAGE LOANS

Wanted $12,500 on 5-story, cold water flats and stores; New York City; annual rents, $2,406; will pay substantial fee. Leon A. Birck, Flushing, L. I. Tel. 1974 Flushing.

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REAL ESTATE

COZY LITTLE HOME

of 5 rooms, with a large plot for cultivation of vegetables, poultry, &c.; wonderful spot for year-round home, in a town of 10,000 people, where you can raise and have enough vegetables and eggs for your own table; near schools, depot, and trolley; full price, $1,800; will let good family have it for $150 cash and $10 monthly. B., Owner, Room 910, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

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For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

$500 and your present monthly rental will buy your home at Mahwah, N. J. and Larchmont, N. Y. Country Home League, 40 W. 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison.

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Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Ave.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

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Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A beautiful, all-year Colonial home, $9,500; terms arranged if desired; in the fine old McCreery estate; highest ground on Long Island; convenient to water, yacht club; golf links, country club; in one of the most exclusive, picturesque sections of the island; 20-minute commutation trains to Penn. Station; house has central and living room, with fireplace, dining room, maid's quarters, kitchen, pantry, three bedrooms, reading room, two tiled baths; spacious veranda and separate entrance porch; beautifully finished and decorated throughout; another charming home site is available; will build for you or loan money to build. Write for pictures and further information to J. Bleecker, 156 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 492 Cort.

BEAUTIFUL new seashore bungalow, five rooms, bath; California style; all large, airy rooms, nicely finished; open brick fireplace; panelled walls, beamed ceiling, steam heat, water, gas, &c.; connecting bath with bedrooms; modern kitchen; large porch overlooking bay; fine view; one block from private bathing beach; great for all water sports; near trolley and in good neighborhood; schools, stores, churches, nearby; only 40 minutes from New York; owner will sacrifice to quick buyer for $250 down, $18 monthly. For further information write "Bungalow Owner," Box 280 Times Downtown.

SEA CLIFF, L. I.—North Shore, hour out; high elevation; 5 minutes to Long Island Sound bathing; two-story slate roof frame house, 9 rooms, bath, and laundry, hot-water heat, gas, electricity; awnings, screens, storm windows; hedges, flowers, fruit, shade; about 11,000 square feet; immediate possession. Address OWNER, Z 208 Times Annex, or ask local agents.

Residence on corner plot, 100x100; ten rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, steam heat and electric light; porch and window screens; restricted neighborhood; 33 minutes from Wall Street, 3 minutes to station or trolley; $45 per month; with garage and extra ground, $49. Gross, owner, 111 Water St., City.

PHILIP BOILEAU'S HOME, Douglas Manor, on Little Neck Bay, Long Island, for rent; beautiful furnished farm house, nine rooms, four bedrooms, two baths, four fireplaces, two sleeping porches; landscape gardens covering acre; garage. Phone Bayside 2924 R, or write Mrs. Philip Boileau, Douglas Manor, Long Island.

AM COMPELLED to sacrifice my country home, good house of 6 rooms, with 10,000 square feet of fine land, on a corner; suitable for poultry raising, &c.; about 45 minutes out; 2 blocks from depot; $12 monthly and small cash payment to a good party. Nolan, Box 289 Times Downtown.

Factory building, 12,000 square feet; will enlarge on plot, 150x130, for reliable concern; unrestricted; 2 blocks from railroad and waterfront at Flushing, L. I.; agents please note. Albert A. Volk, 10 Beaver St., N. Y. C. Telephone Broad 3696.

$950 FOR SMALL HOUSE, near large town, plenty of ground for chickens and farming; needs fixing up and will make good year-round home; $100 down and $10 month; call or write for information and tickets. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Freeport, on the shore of the Great South Bay, cottage, 7 rooms, plot 50x100; price $1,500, cash $500, balance on time; electric light, macadam road; 300 feet to water. James Hause, 33 R. R. Av., Freeport, N. Y.

This is your opportunity for $2,900 to get a new 8-room house, decorated, open fireplace, beam ceiling, all improvements; $200 down, balance like rent. Owner, Alfred D. Allison, Lynbrook, L. I.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.

Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices, easy terms; send for circular. John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

Neposnit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots $550 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neposnit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1½ West 34th St., New York City.

1½ hours out, North Shore, 3 acres, 200 ft. on front; house, 10 rooms, bath; fruit, shade. Bargain.
Stephen Yates, 243 West 34th Street.

Attractive five-room bungalow; full cellar; near station; one hour out; overlooking the Sound; price, $1,500; $100 cash, balance $12 month. Browne, Box 273 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Maplewood, N. J.—Nine-room house; easy terms; $5,700; no agents. Y 381 Times Annex.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent, buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living rooms; hardwood trim; bedroom in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolley also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1598 John.

AN OPPORTUNITY to buy a home at a bargain; 8 rooms and bath; hot water heat; hardwood floors; all modern improvements; fully improved streets, sewers, gas, water, electricity; very high ground; ¼ acre of land, corner; 3 minutes from station; 4 tennis courts in immediate neighborhood; I also have a 6 and 7-room house in same neighborhood, all with very large plots. Call, write or phone owner. Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 86th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

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High—Dry—Healthful—Accessible.
Homes for Rent and Sale.
Illustrated Booklet—Full Information.
S. H. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
Suburban Homes—Estates—Farms.
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, New Jersey. Tel. 355.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE.

Every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station; half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,800; reasonable terms.
LONG & MILLER,
Tel. 4088 Cortlandt. 18 Park Row.

Real home, $5,500; only $500 cash required; 7 rooms, tiled bath, steam heat; handsomely finished; built by owner by day's work; large plot. Particulars, G. A. Rotf, Room 520, 47 West 34th St.

FOR SALE—FARM of 320 acres, Chester, N. J.; convenient to two railroads, well adapted to truck farming and general crops; price very reasonable, terms most attractive. James E. Hulshizer, 200 5th Av.

PEACH, POULTRY AND TRUCK FARMS. 6 acres, buildings, near Plainfield, N. J. $2,600 5 acres and house at Whitehouse, N. J., 1,600 20 acres, large buildings, Scarsdale, 9,000 Easy terms. Room 25, 9 Church St., N. Y.

NEW, attractive homes; steam, electric; gas fixtures; parquet floors, tiled baths, open fireplaces; convenient trains; $4,500 to $5,800; terms. Shaffer, 125 Main St., Hackensack.

EXTRAORDINARY Mountainside Home—13 rooms, 4 baths, 8 bedrooms, music room, 2-car garage, beautiful grounds. Wonderful opportunity. Rent $250 month. Frank Hughes-Taylor Co., Montclair, N. J.

SMALL FARM, $300.—About half acre, good soil, hour out, easy terms. Address Immediate Cultivation, 95 Times Downtown.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

ON TWIN LAKE, CONN.

A $16,000 property in perfect condition can be bought for $9,000; two charming cottages; fine views; beautiful shore front. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

FARM of 42 acres, on main road, near Cornwall, among the high priced places; 9 room house, freshly painted barn; formerly sold at $6,000, can be bought for $3,500. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

1,900 ft. elevation; on lake; wonderful fishing; miles mountain view; refined 9-room camp; large porches; barn; sacrifice; worthy investigation. Albert Richardson, 11 Broadway, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Wanted, 4-room apartment in exchange for managing building; competent real estate man; furnish bond. L. N., 45 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

87TH ST., 53 WEST.—Store with light extension; light as outdoors, 21x100 feet; ready for occupancy April 24, heated, electric fixtures; newly decorated; suitable any business; fine show windows; by reason of lateness of renting season will make special concession for Summer months; central location, fine business street, near Altman's, Best's, Lord & Taylor's, Bonwit Teller's, "L" station, McAdoo tunnel, Broadway, 6th Av., 5th Av. Sittenham, 55 West 37th St.

37th St., 53 West.—Parlor floor with extension; light as outdoors; newly decorated on account of recent fire; completed, and possession April 24; special concession for Summer months; $1,500 per year; desirable in every way; electric fixtures, mirrors; suitable office, showrooms, workrooms. Sittenham, 55 West 37th St.

CORNER loft, 4,000 square feet; suitable for heavy manufacturing; low rent; includes power, heat, elevator; convenient; facing Brooklyn Bridge. Agent on premises, 87 Frankfort St. Phone Beekman 1080, New York.

Private office, desk space, or mailing privilege to let in one of New York's finest office buildings, to individuals or firms with references. Suite 1178, Fifth Avenue Building, 200 5th Av., N. Y. C.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5064 Rector.

Parlor floor, private entrance; suitable doctor, electricity, running water, heated. 52 West 82d.

Architects, engineers; small office to sublet; telephone and stenographer service. Room 1004, 15 West 38th.

Large stores; near 181st St. subway; rent reasonable. 287 Audubon Av.

East Houston, 320.—5-story and basement factory, 30x90; two elevators; suitable for laundry; rent $7,500; long lease. Abramson, 39 Church St.

STORE TO RENT.
16 West 47th St., just off 5th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Double store, suitable for ice cream parlor; entrance to open air theatre; reasonable rent. Apply Crescent Theatre, 1,175 Boston Road.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED—Factory, Hoboken, about 75,000 square feet, with yard and railroad siding, on lease; full details with first letter. Manufacturer, Box Z 219 Times Annex.

SUMMER HOMES.

Country houses everywhere; all inspected. TOWN & COUNTRY RENTING AGENCY, 200 West 72d. Columbus 5565.

Furnished.

Beautiful Long Island country place, Long Island Sound, ten miles from Queensboro Bridge, consisting of six acres, handsomely improved, with abundant flowers, fruits, vegetables; house of sixteen rooms, three baths, eight bedrooms, billiard room, excellent basement and laundry, butler's pantry, large verandas; newly papered and painted throughout and handsomely furnished; garage for four or five cars; sleeping quarters for three or four men; use of Delauney Belleville brougham, Cadillac Sedan, and Ford touring cars; double bathhouses, with about 500 feet beautiful sand beach; excellent tennis court; price, $4,000 for season or year; possession June 1; no agents. L. Bodor, 85 Wall St.

Actual water front Summer home, with ¾ acre, North Shore, Long Island; desirable community, 1½ hours New York; extensive water and land view from all rooms; three large masters' bedrooms, living room, 25x30; open fireplace; two baths; all modern conveniences; fully and artistically furnished; have larger place, and will sell great sacrifice paid $12,500; consider part trade. Room 1514, 32 Broadway. Phone 6233 Broadway.

RENT FOR SEASON.

Furnished, attractive country house, 29 minutes from Penn. R. R.; 12 rooms, 2 baths; water front location; golf, tennis, country club nearby. Flushing 3467. Address H. H., Malba, L. I.

Furnished, a nine-room house, screened porch and garage, in Flatbush. M 251 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

Union St., 77.—Eight room, all improvements, near trolley, 25 minutes to N. Y., schools convenient; rent, $23. Rowland, 741 Grand St., Jersey City.

MERRICK, Long Island.—House for rent, 10 rooms and bath; garage. Apply Robert Stone, Oyster Bay, L. I.

Summer Homes Wanted.

Furnished cottage, 5-6 rooms; modern improvements; 35-55 minutes from New York; quite a bit of ground; high elevation; if suitable, will buy. French-American Fashion Co., 156 5th Av. Chelsea 9945.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

40TH, (Near 5th Av.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; large rooms, attractively furnished; piano; Victrola. Falco, 505 5th Av.

49TH, 21 EAST.—Two or three rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Telephone Plaza 1385.

Apartments, attractively furnished; 2 rooms and bath; one block from subway; $12.50 weekly up.
HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 503 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4332.

GRAMERCY DISTRICT.—Beginning May 1, for 1 month, charming, unusual apartment, 8 rooms, bath, 2 toilets, running hot and cold water in bedrooms; steam; 4 beautiful fireplaces; furnished in old mahogany; dining and living rooms 21 feet; fine library; $200 monthly. French cook and service included; highest references required. By immediate appointment only. Phone Stuyvesant 4426.

GRAMERCY PARK, 12.—Studio apartment; elevator; furnished or unfurnished; possession May 1. Hutchens.

IRVING PLACE, 74, (Gramercy Park neighborhood.)—Unusually quaint apartment, 6 rooms, bath; mahogany furniture; large French windows; $75 monthly; references. A. B. Leonard.

MADISON AV., 37.—Hotel apartment, two rooms, bath, hall maid service, closet room; overlooking Madison Square Park; seen by appointment, 10 to 12; references required. Mrs. J. H. Hurst.

WASHINGTON SQ. SECTION.—Two rooms and bath, $100 a month. Tel. 3100 Mur. Hill.

Furnished—West Side.

57TH AV., 210.—5-room apt., handsomely furnished, for 4 or 5 months; references required. Dithridge.

37TH, 8 WEST.—Attractive two rooms, bath, Summer, piano, linen; seen between 12 and 2. Hesse.

39TH, 52 WEST.—Suites, two rooms, bath; attractive home furnishings; clear, cool, quiet; in the business centre; maid service; electricity; switchboard service.

43D, 26 West.—Elegant 4 rooms, kitchen, bath, piano, Victrola; sublet May 1 to Oct.; exceptional. Franken, Vanderbilt 4140.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Large furnished studio apartment. Phone Bryant 3556.

47TH, 112 WEST, (6th Av.)—A completely furnished bachelor apartment, 2 rooms, bath; high-class elevator house; free maid service, electric light and linen included in; moderate rental. 355.

115 WEST 47TH ST.

One room and bath, 2 rooms and bath; newly furnished and decorated; all modern improvements; kitchenette if desired; service, electric light included.

56TH, 342 WEST.—Sublet front, elevator apartment, three large rooms, kitchenette; exquisitely furnished mahogany; bargain; responsible party. Mason.

57TH ST., 157 WEST.—Front apartment four rooms and bath to sublet; handsomely furnished; Steinway Grand. Apply Superintendent.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Seven-room studio apartment; two baths; grand piano; elegantly furnished; four months; price reasonable. Ratland.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.

Sublet neatly furnished 2 or 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; monthly or yearly.

60TH, 63 WEST.—Parlor floor, all spacious rooms, kitchenette, bath; refined house.

72D ST., 305 WEST.—Sublet 5 rooms, 2 baths, May to Oct., furnished or unfurnished. Superintendent.

83D ST., 329 WEST.—Attractively furnished, cool, roomy apartment, second house from Riverside Drive, from May 15 or June 1, for season, $75 monthly. M. M.

85TH ST., WEST.—Must sublet unusually attractive and artistic apartments, beautifully furnished, 11 rooms, 3 baths, from May 1 to Oct. 1. West 85th St., one door from Riverside Drive. Tel. Van. 3910.

87TH, 307 WEST. — Exclusive; beautiful floors, 2-4 rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity, service.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Artistically furnished 5 rooms; silver, linen, electricity; cars convenient. Garrett.

98TH, 254 WEST, between Broadway and Riverside Drive.—Furnished 3-room apartment; cheap; immediate possession. Apt. 9.

100TH, 318 WEST, (Apt. 8E.)—Apartment 3 rooms and 3 baths; use of good library; Chickering piano; Oriental rugs; southern, western, and northern exposure; view of Hudson River; furnished or unfurnished; from June 1 to Sept. 20 or Oct. 1.

113TH ST., 507 WEST.—Extraordinary apartments, furnished with rare and exquisite taste, 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms. Inquire office. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

113TH, 601 WEST.—Desirable 6-room apartment, 2 baths, completely furnished; May 1 to Oct. 1; references required. Apt. 5D. Forrest Chambers.

113TH, 517 WEST, Apt. 5B.—Completely furnished 5-room apartment, May 1, Oct. 1; rent $100 month.

118TH, 423 WEST.—2 rooms, elegantly furnished; kitchen privileges, elevator; reasonable. Reynolds.

139TH, 520 WEST.—Furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath. Apt. 6. Audubon 4890.

157TH, 614 WEST, (Apt. 2E.) — Kanawah Court four-room furnished apartment, $60. Superintendent.

180TH, 719 WEST.—Elegant 5-room elevator apartment, southern exposure, two independent bedrooms, 2 large medicine chests; piano, Victrola, linens, &c.; $65 monthly to October. Apt. 2B. Superintendent.

1ST CORNER CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, AND 110TH ST.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS,
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
HOTEL CONVENIENCES, APARTMENT RATES, THE HEALTHIEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.
Must be seen to appreciate. Take Broadway subway or 6th or 9th Av. "L" to 110th St; WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS; $25, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; 5th Av. bus stops at door; references essential. Phone 613 Academy.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Six rooms; moderate rent; May to October. Apt. 3.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator outside apartment; 6 rooms, bath, $55. Apt. 2S.

124TH, 520 WEST.—Apartment 4S.—4 rooms and bath, immediate possession, or May 1 to Oct. 1; references. Schacht.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d, Room 106.

CARLTON CHAMBERS,
Opposite Ritz-Carlton Hotel.
SUBLET FOR SUMMER OR YEARLY, CORNER APARTMENT, TWO VERY LARGE ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED; MAID, VALET, RESTAURANT SERVICE; RENT $200 PER MONTH. ALSO SMALLER APARTMENT AT $100; CAN BE CONNECTED. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 403 MADISON AVE., AT 47TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

BROADWAY, 3,647, (Cor. 150th St.)—Overlooking Hudson, four large, airy rooms; elevator apartment; southern exposure; excellent transportation; May to October; references required. Dyer.

BROADWAY corner apartment, 107th St.—Six large, nicely furnished rooms; May to October; $100 monthly. Phone 714 Academy for appointment. Apt. 26.

BROADWAY and 79th, Apthorp Apartments.—6 rooms, bath; foyer hall; $275 monthly; $1,500 per 6 months. Apt. 2-L.

EXCEPTIONALLY pleasant studio apartment near Brevoort Hotel; exposed to every breeze that blows; will be rented reasonably for the Summer. Telephone 1859 Spring.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 416, Corner 179th.—Four-room elevator apartment, furnished, May 1 to Sept. 15. Kinder.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$100 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
90 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1430.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS, fully inspected, all sizes, any period, attractive Summer rentals. EXCLUSIVE Realty Specialists, 176 West 72d. Col. 843.

HILDONA COURT,
341 West 45th St., just off Broadway.
New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request, 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 3 months, or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., and 461 5th Av.

MANHATTAN AV., 215.
Completely furnished apartments, two to six rooms, elevator and non-elevator buildings. For particulars see first page New York Telephone Directory. Telephone 1847 Academy.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—5-room apartment; great concession in price. Clarke.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 160TH, 7 rooms, overlooking Hudson, $100; on West 161st, 6 rooms, $60 to $70; 75 Ft. Washington Av., corner 162d, 5 rooms, $60. Inquire 900 Riverside Drive. Office telephone 4057 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 460.—Beautifully furnished six rooms, finest location on Drive, facing river; always cool; immediate possession; adults; 116th Subway. Phone 8455 Morningside. Mears.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Six well furnished rooms, bath, and maid's toilet; May to October; references. Telephone 2842 Morning. Apt. 3E.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL,
307 West 98th St.,
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
An apartment hotel catering to high-class tenants only.
Newly furnished suites now available.
2 rooms and bath $15 weekly, $60 monthly up.
3 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $27.50 weekly, $110 monthly.
4 rooms, kitch

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

REFINED COUPLE desire to rent large furnished room, adjacent to bath, private family; rent reasonable; location west side above 70th St.; references. T 209 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN wants room with lavatory; no other roomers; $5-$6. T 207 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

61ST, 154 EAST.—Large room; all conveniances; telephone; home cooking.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for gentlemen to share, as paying guests, comforts of an exclusive home; east side. Plaza 6631.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Leixngton Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $12 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with or without bath; excellent table; references.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large room, with private bath; excellent table.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (128d.)—Opportunity secure rooms, substantial board, home cooking; references.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 47 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; exceptional table.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.

Rooms, with board; baths; table board.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; references.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Overlooking Broadway; attractively furnished front room; running water; suitable couple; high-class elevator house; board. Hubbell.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Comfortable large third-story back room, with board; references.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—Large front room, also small room, with board; parlor dining room; references.

73D, 157 WEST.—Large rooms, southern exposure, well appointed house; near subway; references.

72D, 120 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOM, WITH PRIVATE BATH.

73D, 302 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large, front rooms; private baths; exclusive location; phone.

78D, 158 WEST.—Table guests accommodated; Summer rates from May 1; $5, 2 meals.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; table board; references.

77TH, 301 WEST, and 344 West End Av.—Select house; rose-colored suite; baths; double, single rooms; best table; electricity.

77TH, 268 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; home cooking; subway; references.

78TH ST., 159 WEST.—Suites, small rooms; private baths; table guests; subway; references.

78TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large, small rooms; beautiful home; excellent cuisine; phone, electricity.

82D, 134 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references, table guests; booklet.

88D, 5 WEST.—Unusually desirable second floor, other rooms, private bath; special terms.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Nice front room, single gentleman; excellent table; homelike surroundings; references.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent table; references; Southern family.

92D, 7 WEST, (Apt. 65.)—Light room; private family; breakfast, dinner; gentlemen.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; park, "L"; excellent cuisine; table guests.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding for bachelors; 23 splendidly furnished rooms; all on one floor; open all year; Summer season at Edgemere, L. I. Smith.

97TH, (Broadway.)—American Jewish family will accommodate paying guests; congenial surroundings; excellent table. Telephone 9811 River, Apt. 7B.

97TH, 259 WEST.—Desirable front room, suitable, two; liberal table; reasonable. Riverside 5983.

102D, 253 WEST.—Desirable suite, private bath; also large front room, bath adjoining; table and house select. Aarons, Riverside 2886.

107TH, 322 WEST, (BETWEEN RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE; SPACIOUS, SUNSHINY ROOMS; BATH; ELECTRICITY; COUNTER TABLE; MODERATE TERMS; ALSO SINGLE ROOM.

117TH, 580 WEST.—Large, small room; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Large and small rooms, beautifully situated; excellent table board.

115TH, (365 Manhattan Av., "Columbia,")—Pleasant rooms, good board, $8 up. 4021 Morningside.

146TH, 631 WEST.—Suite 2 rooms, private bath; good home table; telephone.

149TH, 544 WEST.—"Audubon;" Summer location; porch; fine food; single, double rooms; reasonable.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407, (Fourth Floor.)—For family of adults or gentlemen, splendid accommodations; 3 large, sunny rooms; facing Park; every improvement; board optional; references.

Charming Family House of Highest Standard. 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. 30 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 11 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, FINE PORCH.—LAFAYETTE INN, 558 WEST 136TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY. WITH OR WITHOUT MEALS.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Light, airy, attractive rooms; table excellent; $10-$12. Payne.

Bronx.

WIDOWER with charming home, University Heights, accommodate congenial couple. Phone Fordham 1197.

BOARD WANTED.

COMFORTABLE ROOM and board wanted for gentleman, (73); quite feeble, otherwise good health; needs considerable personal care; neighborhood 9th to 59th Sts. preferred; give particulars. V 12 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers. —Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

Exclusive boarding house on ocean; three short blocks from station; 30 minutes from Broadway; commutation $7.50 month; capacity 100 guests; minimum rates, room and board, $14 person; large grounds, tennis, finest bathing beach, fishing, coolest spot; no mosquitos; mile ocean boardwalk; bountiful table. Exclusive, 8 349 Times Downtown.

SEASIDE LIFE, Far Rockaway, May until October, with group of young men; rates reasonable. R 31 Times.

Country Board Wanted.

Young married couple, American, desires room and board, private family, June-September; references; Asbury Park-Long Branch district. V 88 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A—REBUILT CARS. SPRINGFIELD SEDAN Bodies. One man tops. Top Envelopes, $1. 20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way, 5th floor.

BAKER electric runabout; cost new, $2,000; shaft drive; completely rebuilt; newly painted; pneumatic tires; $450. R 121 Times.

BARGAINS.

1917 Briscoe, Overland, Grant Studebaker.
1916 Elcar Chummy, Overland, Paige Cabriolet, Oldsmobile, and Abbott "8."
1915 Scripps, Overland, Lozier.
1914 Abbott, Michigan.
1913 Alco.

LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT., 315 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

BUICK 1917, LITTLE 6 ROADSTER.
CHANDLER 1916 "54" CHUMMY ROADSTER, H. A. L. 7-PASSENGER TOURING.
MERCER 1914 TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 BROADWAY.

BUICK C-36 RUNABOUT.

Discharge four-cylinder, 1915; most satisfactory model in Buick line. Holmes, 306 West 79th St.

BUICK, 1917, six touring; run 150 miles; exactly as new; worth $1,200; going to war; take $1,000 cash. V 9 Times.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG.
MARMON "34" 1916 TOURING.
LANCIA 1916 SPECIAL SEDAN.

FIAT BABY IMPORTED TOURING, 1915. Fiat "25-35" Imported Fleetwood Tour., 1915. OLDSMOBILE 1917 SPECIAL BOAT BODY. Oldsmobile 1916 Baby Touring, Wire Wheels. SIMPLEX 1915, "38" TOUR., 7-PASS. PIERCE-ARROW "38" TOURING. SAXON 1917 ROADSTER, 6-CYL. MERCER 1914 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER. BURRELLE, 1,704 BROADWAY, COR. 64TH.

CADILLAC "8 CYL." 7-PASS. TOUR. PRICE, $900.

In exceptional condition, nicely painted, good shoes, right up to the minute in every detail; can be seen and demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday; on exhibition at 1,017 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC, 1915, 8-cyl, 7-pass. touring car; thoroughly overhauled, repainted, renickeled, and in excellent mechanical condition. Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., 836 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC 1914, 7 passenger, 2 bodies, slip covers, new tires; just overhauled; $625. Bryant 5892. Rumlie.

CADILLAC, 1915, with new 1916 touring body. Taylor Upton Garage, 124th St.

CADILLAC 1915 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CADILLAC 1914 five passenger sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CASE, 40, 1914, 5 passenger, fully equipped, mechanically perfect; cost $2,800; will sacrifice $800. Bryant 5392. Rumlie.

CHANDLER ROADSTER, 1916, like new; every necessary equipment; many extras; sacrifice. Mr. Mooney's car, 150 West 55th St.

CHEVROLET, 1916, Royal Mail roadster; model guaranteed; mechanically perfect; like new; bargain. Schmidt, 154 West 124th. Morningside 175.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars, 1916 and 1915 production; all have been gone over in our own repair shop and are in the condition represented. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

FOR SALE!!! BARGAIN!!!

Simplex touring car, excellent condition; Holbrook body, new tires, $475. M. L. Townsend, 5 Nassau St. Tel. Rector 7080.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOURING. VERY LATEST MODEL. PRICE $1,200.

Positively in perfect mechanical condition; paint without a scratch; four brand new Silver Town cord tires; one brand new Michelin that has never touched the ground; one Fisk, slightly used; radiator shutter; Gabriel snubbers all around; clock, trunk rack; spot Light, division curtain; in fact, every possible equipment; this car is positively the fastest stock car that ever left the factory; will demonstrate this fact to anyone interested. Seen after 2 P. M. Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday night, 109 Sterling St., corner Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 5223. Captain Steers, owner.

"JANDORF" for bargains in autos, tires, sundries, and bodies! Sixteen years' experience! "One Price Cents to Our Competitors." 1,761-1,763 Broadway.

MARMON town car, late model; special three-passenger body; fine condition; smart appearance; electric light, self starter; for sale at ridiculously low price. Dean at Van Pascell & Kearney, 1307 East 18th St.

MARMON 1914, 48 H. P., seven passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 W. 62d St.

MAXWELL.—Mechanically perfect; electric light and starter; any demonstration; $350. S. Warwick, 8 Beach St. Tel. Franklin 2960.

MERCEDES late 1913, 50 H. P., shaft drive limousine, Demarest body, overhauled and reupholstered; condition guaranteed; may be seen by appointment only. C. Q., 271 Times Downtown.

MERCER, speedster, late model; condition perfect; new tires; very classy. Columbus 9889.

NATIONAL 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

NATIONAL 1916 Newport runabout, two-passenger. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 W. 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE Sedan 1916 four cylinder. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

OVERLAND 1916 Touring Car, seating seven comfortably; 1915 Stearns Knight Touring Car, with wire wheels; 1916 Overland Roadster; 1916 Paige Touring Car seating seven; 1916 Dodge Roadster; 1916 Overland 8 passenger Touring Car; 1915 Buick Touring Car; prices attractive. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

PACKARD, 1916 twin 6, 1-35 touring; runs and looks like new; price, $1,950. Williamsburg Garage, 150-161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD 80, 1911; one-man top; paint in good condition; tires carried on rear; owner desires to sell due to leaving city. V 26 Times.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger touring; run 4,000 miles; perfect condition; sacrifice. Columbus 5822. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger limousine landaulet; price, $3,800; perfect condition. Columbus 5822. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1916 1-35 phaeton. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1913, 6-48, 7-passenger touring; run about 12,000 miles; in perfect condition; four good tires and two spares; price $1,800. Bronxville Garage, Bronxville, N. Y.

PIERCE-ARROW TOURING, 1913-38; perfect condition; slip covers. Phone Columbus 9869.

PIERCE ARROW 1912 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 W. 62d St.

POPE-HARTFORD LIMOUSINE—Landaulet, 1917 equipments, electric starter, lights, 5 wire wheels, &c. Must be seen to be appreciated. Garage, 150 W. 61st St.

REO, 1916, light, 5-passenger, 4-cylinder touring; electric starter, lights, bumper, &c., $525. 150 West 55th St.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 180-182 EAST 76TH ST.

SIMPLEX 1914 88 SEVEN-PASSENGER TOURING. ABSOLUTELY PERFECT CONDITION. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

STEARNS-KNIGHT demonstrator, 1916, 8-cylinder 7-passenger touring, all 1917 improvements; painted Bryster green and black; two extra disappearing seats facing forward; walnut panelling; Westinghouse lighting and starting; overhauled and guaranteed by Stearns Used Car Department. J. H. Driscoll, Mgr., 417 West 59th St.

STEARNS 1915 two-passenger coupe. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

STUTZ CARS—ALL MODELS. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

USED CARS THAT ARE GUARANTEED.
PEERLESS, 1914, "48" seven passenger; owner must sell quickly; bargain.
PEERLESS, 1914, small six-cylinder special body roadster; two extra hidden seats; A1 condition; starting and lighting system; very classy; bargain, quick sale.
PEERLESS, 1,806 W. 8709 COLUMBUS.

WILLYS KNIGHT 1916 Coupe slightly used; Packard 8-38 Phaeton in fine condition; 1916 Willys Knight Touring Car seating five; 1916 Overland Roadster; 1916 Willys Knight Blue Ribbon Limousine; 1915 Buick Roadster; now is the time to purchase. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

WINTON, light six, 1916, touring car; exceptionally fine condition; fully equipped. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

BIG LIMOUSINE; city or country; reasonable; owner drives. Kleber, 258 West 65th.

CADILLAC.—Beautiful, large limousine, late model; hour, week or month; reasonable; owner drives; excellent references. Phone Circle 2094.

PACKARD.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. Riverside 6818.

PACKARD landaulet for hire by month; open for engagement May 1; owner driven, goes anywhere; appointment by letter. J. Micker, 155 East 82d St.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-8530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Modern Packard touring car, seven-passenger; will rent by day, week, month, reasonable. Edward Loppin. Telephone 4980 Schuyler.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PIERCE, Packard, Limousine, liveried chauffeur; $2.50 hourly; calling, $75 weekly. Circle 447.

PIERCE-ARROW touring; reasonable. Kushnick, 212 West 89th St. Phone 4966 Riverside.

Automobiles Wanted.

CORNER Property, Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Will exchange equity $1,500 for late model touring or roadster. E. L. DANFORTH, 1 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

FIVE PASSENGER touring, late 1916 or 1917; cash; no dealers. V 17 Times.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS, Gurney and New Departure Hubs. THE GWILLIAM COMPANY, 988 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8856 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50. Superior Instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 962 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 West 50th St. Dependable Practical Instruction; Day, Aft., Eve. Ladies' Class. Booklet.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MANAGER.

Are you looking for a woman with sufficient intelligence and business training to take full charge of the office end of your business? I have had an extensive business experience, including 5 years with the concern where I am now employed; here I am in complete charge of office, pass upon credits, and have power of attorney; I want to connect with a house that offers a good present and a bigger future. Executive, Box 10, 1151 Marbridge Building.

BOOKKEEPER.—Dougle-entry; stenographer; 8 years' experience; books opened, closed, balanced, entanglements adjusted; $16; references; permanent. S 383 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; bright beginner, not afraid work; excellent qualifications. Anna Payerle, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2993.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; Gentile; A1 references; 8 years' experience; $18. R 346 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; typist; several years' experience; thoroughly competent; $15. T 202 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, $15; thoroughly experienced, neat, capable; references; live wire. S 391 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (TEACHERS' TRAINING,) BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, DESIRES POSITION. S 381 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COMPANION.—Lady, stylish, refined, seeks position as companion to lady; splendid housekeeper. Telephone Audubon 5206.

DRESSMAKER.—High class; competent remodeling; home, out. Tel. Morningside 6196, Apartment 22.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

Legal, commercial, social, organizer; $175 monthly. Gerard, Room 501, 25 West 42d.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined woman; competent every branch household or nurse invalid; hospital experience; best references. Telephone Chelsea 4846 or call 140 West 111th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—2½ years' experience; good penman, accurate; reference; $10. S 394 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL.—Young woman college graduate, knowledge of French, Spanish, and German, stenographer, desires position requiring initiative; 2 years' experience; excellent references. G. W., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary, Assistant Bookkeeper.—Seven years' experience; fluent correspondent; excellent grammarian; possesses initiative; academic education; absolutely reliable; age 23; $15; excellent credentials. S 326 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Age 23; high school graduate; 4 years' mechanical, mercantile experience; legible penman; painstaking, conscientious; not afraid hard work; $12; unquestionable references. S 355 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Six years' technical experience; good speller; high school education; knowledge bookkeeping; quick grasping ideas; age 23; references; $15. R 326 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speller and grammarian; good personality; neat typist; rapid dictation; $10. Miss A., 1605 Candler Building. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, neat, not afraid hard work; excellent qualifications. Anna Corrigan, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER - Assistant Bookkeeper. — High school graduate; excellent references; salary, $15. T 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Long, valuable experience; capable of assuming responsibility; salary $18. S 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Young; scrupulously neat, conscientious, willing; excellent references; last position seven years; to begin, $15. T 198 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — One year's experience. German descent, wishes position with first-class firm; $10 to start. V 23 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—PART TIME.

Legal, medical, authors' manuscripts. Vanderbilt 4480.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; understands office details; executive ability; salary $18. S 396 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, thoroughly experienced; familiar office detail. S 386 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, exceptional ability, thoroughly efficient, educated; initiative; cleanCut; $18. S 384 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian; 9 years' experience; $18; references. E. O. Fried, 81 West 127th St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Six years' mercantile, law, insurance experience; references; $18. T 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nine years' experience; exceptional ability, absolutely reliable; splendid references. S 398 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, efficient, office details, private secretarial work. T 194 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; competent and accurate. S 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience; rapid worker; references; $12. S 393 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant, capable handling busy board; $9. T 203 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Experienced, rapid, neat, accurate, needs work. M 314 Times Downtown.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—English; take out child afternoon or morning, prepare lessons, amuse; best references. River. 2413.

YOUNG LADY desires position, anything; energetic, accurate; capable taking charge; only those where hard work is rewarded; state capacity. Write H. W., 3,525 B'way.

YOUNG LADY desires position as Spanish translator or office assistant; 4 years' office experience. V 16 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored, neat girls, investigated, references, trial places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telphone Columbus 6166, Demas'o Agency, 329 West 59th St.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.). Schuyler 9136.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms now employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 52 B'way, Room 1020. Telephone Broad 1535.

ACCOUNTANT, cashier, office manager; Christian, 33; accustomed to managing large office and detail; present employed. S 385 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior, five years' cost accounting experience, desires position with C. P. A. or manufacturer, university training. V 5 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, (28,) desires change; accurate, ambitious, industrious; good knowledge of stenography. V 36 Times.

ATTORNEY.—Wanted by young attorney, excellent reputation, position where business, legal and executive ability can be utilized. S 388 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR AND OFFICE MANAGER, expert accountant, able executive; long and varied experience; highly recommended; $50 a week. Z 213 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, 7 years with present wholesale mercantile firm, desires to make change; thoroughly experienced on sales and invoice ledger, trial balances, payments, correspondence, office routine, etc.; best references. S 380 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE Manager.—Capable taking full charge; nine years' experience; balance sheets, financial statements; excellent correspondent; references; $40. S 380 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, knowledge credits, highly recommended, wishes position with advancement. S 383 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; thoroughly experienced, reliable, accurate, highly educated; trial balances, correspondent; moderate salary; permanent. S 389 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 21; 3 years' experience also in drawing up trial balances, balance sheets, income statements, &c.; able to take full charge. R 352 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, experienced, understands mail advertising; correspondent, wants to start with growing concern; moderate salary. S 378 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) 6 months' experience; good penman; close attention to details; correspondent; $14. V 11 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—12 years' experience; position; opportunity exists. McKane, 849 Amsterdam Av.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, educated, experienced; Hebrew Sabbath observer; moderate salary. T 205 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Cash accounting, controlling accounts; modern methods; 7 years' experience. V 19 Times.

CANADIAN traveler here few days, is looking for reliable concern to represent in his territory. V 20 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Frank M. Brown, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 9889.

CHAUFFEUR, good on Cadillac car; own repairing; garage experience; country preferred. William Eickhoff, care of Reese, 207 East 25th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 30, nine years' experience; furnish best references; very fine appearance; temperate habits; careful driver. V 31 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, useful; very careful driver; do repairs; 8 years' experience, 2 years with last employer; absolutely sober, honest; city or country; best personal references. A. P. Carroll, 200 West 38th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American, 32, thoroughly experienced, careful, neat, sober and obliging; highly recommended. C. M. Lent, 100 West 64th. Tel. Columbus 5040.

CHAUFFEUR.—English; 10 years' experience; any make; references; country preferred; sober, expert mechanic. Box 26, 1,515 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR. — Eight years' experience; careful driver; best references; city, country; wife; willing. V 118 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—(25,) clean cut, experienced, all makes; demonstrated; Hudson; reference. V 8 Times.

CHAUFFEUR and good mechanic desires position driving for private family; is also handy with horses. V 30 Times.

CLERICAL POSITION.—Man, in sixties, perfect health, long experience in office management, excellent bookkeeper, correspondent, typist, will accept living wage; clean record. Buffalo, T 42 Times.

COLLEGE graduate, 27, seven years' office and executive training; excellent correspondent, detail man, desires responsible connection, where hard, faithful work brings results. V 2 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CREDIT MAN, 24; four years' experience; thorough knowledge complete management. V 22 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—General engineering, specialty maps, railroad mining. Address Contour, 383 Times Downtown.

EDUCATED American, thirty, married, well trained, modern business man, posted on merchandise, make change, May 1. V 7 Times.

FACTORY MANAGERS.

You need a man to reduce the number of accidents in your plant; keeping the men "on the job" and lessening liability premiums. This man is employed with a N. J. corporation; let him get at your problem from the right angle. "Safety First," Z 294 Times Annex.

RUSSIA.

Russian gentleman, arrived here three months ago, buying various merchandise for some of the largest houses in Russia, and intends to return shortly, wishes to get in touch with reputable firms for representation on a commission basis; perfect knowledge of A1 Russian merchants and its markets; bank references and highest credentials. Reply V 15 Times.

RUSSIAN, American citizen, thorough knowledge Russian language, country, and business, references, wishes position. Slutsky, 1,575 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

SALES DISTRIBUTERS. — Established firm of two experienced road men wish agency for good patent or staple goods, to represent manufacturer direct. A. & F., Suite 19, 1,968 Broadway.

SALESMAN

wants to connect with medium-size dress concern which can produce smart serge dresses from $8.50 to $12.50; can get big results on strict commission. V 25 Times.

SALESMAN, having office in Los Angeles covering California and Arizona, desires some good side line, department store and men's furnishings. George Wellington, 120 North Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

SALESMAN, (26,) wishes position inside or travel; traveling 5 years for present firm; notion, fancy goods. V 8 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young Irishman, 30, experienced various lines, seeks position outside salesman. V 24 Times.

SECRETARY, 32; thoroughly experienced, French-speaking American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer; executive manager; prominent corporations 15 years. S 284 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Private, (25;) well educated, well bred; expert stenographer, typist; highest credentials furnished; personal interview requested. T 200 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Young man, 22, four years' experience, thorough knowledge of English language, desires reliable position. S 332 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - CORRESPONDENT. — Young man, 21; thoroughly experienced; high-class references. R 350 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 23; Underwood operator; clerical experience; good at figures; references. S 397 Times Downtown.

TWO young men, wide business experience, positive integrity and high references, desire connection, any legitimate business offering opportunity to energetic, willing workers. V 10 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) TECHNICAL EDUCATION DESIRES POSITION WITH TIRE OR AUTOMOBILE CONCERN; ACCESSORIES CONCERN OR OTHER GOOD BUSINESS. V 84 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 23, formerly in charge office supply and multigraph departments, knowledge tabulating, desires position with future. Carter, 207 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn. S 387 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, refined, experienced, desires position offering future; good penman, figurer, typist; salary, $12. Dadirrian, 620 West 150th.

YOUNG MAN, 23, ambitious, desires position with wholesale or manufacturing concern, with chance of advancing to their selling force. V 1 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, energetic, ambitious, wishes position with good future and advancement; can furnish unquestionable reference. R 124 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, experience, wishes clerical position in office, where he has good chance for advancement. S 314 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) desires position where advancement is assured; college training, business experience, neat, aggressive. T. H., 9 Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, 22, experienced bookkeeper, correspondent, knowledge mail order, advertising, general business, wants opening; moderate salary. S 379 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21 years; high school education; has had 3 years' experience in commercial world; well recommended. S 382 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) with 13 years' practical experience in wholesale grocery line, desires position. J. S., 351 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, 20, 2½ years high school, business experience, wishes position with advancement. R 347 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17; high school, with office and clerical experience. R 351 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes position with reliable concern; references furnished. T 106 Times.

YOUNG MAN, married, employed head stock clerk, desires where hard work will lead to advancement. V 40 Times.

YOUNG MAN, six years' experience, take charge shipping and show room. T 199 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) Honest; 4 years' clerical experience. N. R., 104 East 14th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BUYER.

INFANTS' WEAR DEPT.

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

8TH FLOOR, JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

36TH ST. (EMPLOYES') ENTRANCE.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and general office assistant; one familiar checking invoices; state age, salary, and experience. F 50 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young lady, several years' experience, familiar with checking and entering bills, use comptometer, payroll work, &c.; $12 to $14 start; bright office; insurance and bonus advantages. Standard Pneumatic Action Co., 638 West 52d.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, INTELLIGENT, EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD AT FIGURES AND ENERGETIC. HAAS, STRAUSS & CO., 1,333 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER DOUBLE ENTRY, WHO IS ALSO A STENOGRAPHER; GIVE REFERENCE; STATE SALARY AND RELIGION. S. 400 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; must be quick at figures and accustomed to details, such as costs, payroll, and salesmen's commissions; technical training not necessary. E 179 Times.

DESIGNER, WITH ORIGINAL IDEAS, FOR REPUTABLE BOYS' WASH SUIT HOUSE. Y 370 TIMES ANNEX.

FILE CLERK, intelligent young high school girl wanted; experience not essential; office near Grand Central Station. F 11 Times.

GOVERNESS (French) for growing children. 49 West 73d, before 11:30 A. M., or between 12:30 and 1:30 P. M.

HOUSEWORKER.—White; no laundry; take child (4) out afternoons; three in family; $30 per month. Little, 311 West 97th St.

KEY PUNCH OPERATORS for downtown office; experience on Hollerith machine; $12 to start. Apply 463 West St., Room 606.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and filing clerk, young girl, American, willing and intelligent, law department insurance company; state age, salary, qualifications. T 204 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT to read printers' copy, operate telephone, &c.; experience not necessary. Gorlay Bros., Inc., 129 Lafayette.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—(L. C. Smith machine;) young woman of refinement, thoroughly competent, for good position with pleasant surroundings, in an office where perfect and rapid work is absolutely essential; state age, experience, references, and salary desired; also nationality and religion; no objection to an agnostic. Address P. O. Box 339, Madison Square Branch.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist for French and Russian; must be able to translate correctly; state full details and salary expected. M 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.—Expert; one familiar with motion-picture scenario work preferred. Apply 12 M., 318 East 48th St.

STENOGRAPHER, French, wanted for high-class French house. Address, stating salary desired, E 189 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; permanent position; start $10; answer fully. T 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid typist or dictaphone. Apply Grace Methodist, 131 West 104th St.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner preferred; Christian firm; salary $7 to start; advancement. Tierney Shop, 6 East 37th.

STOCK CLERKS.—Ribbon manufacurer requires stock clerks; must come well recommended: Pelgram & Meyer, 395 4th Av.

TYPIST, stenography or previous business experience unnecessary; just a good accurate typist; hours 9-5; write, stating age, experience, if any, and salary expected. F 10 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional oportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

WOMAN.—For chambermaid and waitress service in private family; apply superintendent's apt., 1,560 Amsterdam Av., between 156th and 158th Sts.

WOMAN.—Active, of good education, to fill position where application of duties means advancement; salary. Room 711, 110 W. 34th.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted for family of two at pleasant Summer home at Montrose on Hudson, May 1 to about Sept. 1; woman with one child would be considered. Write to Professor H. L. Hollingworth, Columbia University, New York City, giving particulars.

YOUNG GIRL.—Who has had some training in domestic science or lunch room experience, to take charge of an employes' lunch room for girls; salary $12 a week to start. M 313 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for bookkeeping department; one who has had previous experience; prefer Ellis bookkeeping machine operator; $13 a week to start. Apply 229 West 48d St.

YOUNG LADY wanted by large wholesale clothing house to enter orders; state age, experience and salary expected. M 317 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, preferably between 25 and 35 years of age, as general assistant in office of large country estate in New Jersey, about 40 miles from city; knowledge of stenography desirable but not essential; courtesy, tact, and industry, and willingness to live in country absolutely essential; good board, with all modern conveniences, amid beautiful surroundings, at reasonable rate; an excellent position for a widow with one child who would be content to live a quiet life in the country, earning a reasonable salary, and attend strictly to business during business hours. In reply

ELECTION BROADENS SPLIT IN CALVARY

Trustees' Meeting Fails to Heal Breach Leading to Pastor's Resignation.

MANY REFUSE TO SERVE

Clerk Resigns Five Minutes After He Is Elected and Nominating Committee Withdraws Names.

The dissension in Calvary Baptist Church, which has been rife for two years, was far from settled at the annual meeting which was held last night at the church, 123 West Fifty-seventh Street. Officials of the faction opposed to the Rev. Dr. Joseph W. Kemp, who resigned last March, were finally elected, but only after the Nominating Committee had been repudiated, a number of persons nominated from the floor had declined, and a spirit had developed which found expression in the statement of one member at the meeting that the church seemed to be going to pieces.

S. Raymond Estey, in presenting the choice of the Nominating Committee for the five Trusteeships to be filled, at the outset of the meeting, gave the first indication of the continued discord when he said that a letter circulated among members and signed "committee" had had no connection with his committee. This letter was designed to gain votes for certain candidates whom angry supporters of the Estey committee termed "the favorites of the select few." That the select few controlled the meeting, however, was indicated when a ticket of Trustees nominated from the floor and headed by William H. Trabue was elected over the choice of the Nominating Committee.

Then Mr. Estey was called on to present his nominations for the Board of Deacons. He conferred with his committeemen for a moment and then announced that his committee did not care "to subject its nominees to the humiliation which has been inflicted on our candidates for the Board of Trustees."

Thereupon the election was thrown open and various members made nominations. One by one the nominees declined, to the number of almost a dozen. Most of them declined without specifying reasons, but one, Frank M. Lesser, said that he would not consider election to the Board of Deacons at the present time as an honor. Eventually Charles Crosby, nominated, did not withdraw his name, and he was elected by acclamation.

Two more deacons were later chosen in the same way, but a further damper was thrown on the proceedings when Howard King, elected church clerk, got up without warning five minutes later and resigned. He had previously warned the congregation that he might leave the city before long, but his failure to decline the nomination had aroused unwarranted optimism.

E. C. Calvert, Chairman of the meeting, had had some difficulty in keeping order at various times, and after Mr. King's resignation he finally acquiesced in a motion to adjourn without filling the vacant clerkship.

GIVES UP BETHANY MISSION.

Madison Av. Church Transfers It as Gift to Collegiate Church.

The Bethany Memorial Mission Building, containing the home of the Bethany Day Nursery, at First Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, has been transferred as a gift from the Madison Avenue Reformed Church to the Collegiate Dutch Church of America. The Bethany Mission Building, which occupies a plot 100 by 113 feet, was erected several years ago by the late Isaac V. Brokaw, and it has been for years one of the largest and most successful organizations of its kind on the upper east side. The Madison Avenue Reformed Church went out of existence two years ago when it sold its building at Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street to the Central Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle-Smith is pastor, and a large proportion of the Reformed Church members joined the Presbyterian body.

With the gift of the Bethany Mission, which had been connected with the Madison Avenue Reformed Church for over twenty-five years, the officers of the church have disposed of all the property in their management since the disbandment of the main body, due to inability to find a suitable pastor. It is understood that the Church of St. Nicholas, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, will assume personal charge of the work at Bethany. The Rev. Arthur B. Churchman, pastor at Bethany for many years, will be retained. The property covers a plot 100 by 113 feet.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

FOUND—Valuable lorgnette. Thursday, after the parade; owner may have upon proper identification. E 192 Times.

FOUND—Opera glasses, 40th St. and Broadway, Saturday. Phone 5878-M Harlem.

LOST—Oxford ulster, plaid lining, keys in pocket, Sunday evening, Bloomfield Av., between Pine Brook and Caldwell Centre or on road between Fairfield and Bloomfield. H. N. Whiting, 380 Central Av., Newark, N. J. Phone Mulberry 900; reward.

LOST—Seal wallet, between 66th, Columbus Av., and 35 Wall St., Monday morning, about 9 o'clock, containing money and papers. Finder please communicate with Augustus S. Short, Room 15, 8th floor, 35 Wall St.

LOST—Early Friday morning, diamond bar pin four inches long, possibly at Healy's, Sixty-sixth St., or near 113 Broadway, near Belasco Theatre. Return to Cashier, Hotel Flanders, receive suitable reward.

LOST—Circle pin of diamonds and pearls set in platinum, Friday, between 4 and 6, on way to Sherry's by 9th Av. surface car, returning by 5th Av. to 43 West 58th St.; reward. C. C. McConnell.

LOST—In Brooklyn elevated train, Brooklyn Bridge Terminal station, lady's gold-handled umbrella, greatly valued for association sake; liberal reward. Return to 1,358 Dean St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Sunday night, blue silk bag, bead trimming, old rose lining, 136th St., Broadway, Riverside Drive, to 74th St. Liberal reward if returned to M. R., 170 West 74th.

LOST—Sunday morning, between 90th St. church and 90th St., small ermine necklace. Reward when returned to Mrs. R. P. Spencer, 200 West 58th St.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, Morosco Theatre, Fifth Av. Bank envelope containing $90. Reward if returned to E. M. Ross, 449 Park Av. Telephone Plaza 2478.

LOST—Sunday, vicinity Flatbush Av. depot, lady's small velvet handbag, monogram "A. D. E."; suitable reward. Room 678, 32 Nassau St.

LOST—Pearl and sapphire oval pin, between 80th and 72d, on Broadway, or subway, April 23, about 5 o'clock; reward. 240 West 71st.

LOST—Lady's Waltham watch in leather wrist case, between 114th and 125th; reward. Miss Marray, Morningside 3880.

LOST—In or about Waldorf-Astoria, lady's diamond circle pin; liberal reward. Apply Y 20 Times.

LOST—Keys, 103d St., Sunday; reward. Levine, 320 Broadway. Phone Worth 672.

LOST—Circular pin, pearls and sapphires. Reward return J. J. Dailin, 25 Broad.

LOST—Pearl and diamond gold chain and pendant; reward. 233 West 93d.

$250 REWARD, no questions asked, return green gold meshbag containing gold vanity case, gold mesh purse, lost April 18, in vicinity of Broadway and 10th St.; proportionate reward return of any of these pieces. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$25 reward for return of scarf pin and chain taken from automobile on West 70th St. last Thursday night or pawn tickets covering same. Room 101, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Strayed from apartment Sunday, brown Pomeranian pup, shedding hair, front tooth broken; reward; no questions if returned immediately. Apartment 3, 120 Riverside Drive.

LOST OR STOLEN.—White and yellow collie dog; one white and one brown eye. Reward for return or information to 416 West 154th.

FORD MUST DEFEND $1,000,000 LIBEL SUIT

Judge Mayer Overrules Demurrer to Action Based on 1916 Pacifist Appeal.

Henry Ford will have to defend the suit for $1,000,000 for alleged libel brought against him by the Vitagraph Company of America. Judge Mayer of the Federal District Court overruled yesterday the demurrer filed by Mr. Ford and gave him twenty days in which to present his answer.

The complaint sets forth that on May 5, 1916, Mr. Ford caused to be published in 250 newspapers an article entitled "Humanity and Sanity," in which it was charged that the agitation for preparedness and defense against foreign invasion was due to the efforts of munitions manufacturers, and was intended to promote their selfish interests. He alleged that "The Battle Cry of Peace," a film manufactured and produced by the Vitagraph Company, was inspired by Hudson Maxim and others interested with him in the manufacture and sale of munitions. The view presented by Mr. Ford, according to the complaint, was that the people had been alarmed unnecessarily. This was referred to by Judge Mayer as lacking in prophetic vision.

Counsel for Mr. Ford argued that the article merely construed the picture play as an advertisement of Mr. Maxim's business and that there was nothing unlawful in that. But Judge Mayer thought the article conveyed the impression that its purpose was to charge that the film was designed to advertise Maxim's munitions "by deceptive and disingenuous methods under cover of a presentation behind which was concealed a mean scheme by which others were shaking with laughter at the public's fear aroused by the picture and with joy over the fat contracts the public's fear might bring." The court added:

"Of course, the article does not put the matter so boldly. The greatest protector of a libelous publication is the elusive character of language. But the courts long ago decided that a writer must be responsible for the innuendo as well as for the literal written word."

A·C·WEAVER
sells good clothes
■ Where Columbus meets
■ Broadway at 66th St.

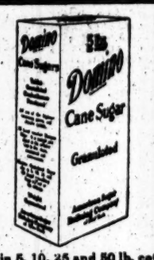
WOULD REPEAL 8-HOUR LAW

Metal Manufacturers Say It Penalizes the Patriotic Firms.

The question of appealing to the Government to suspend, so far as munition contracts are concerned, the law requiring an eight-hour day on Government work will be discussed by the National Metal Trades Association, which began its nineteenth annual convention yesterday at the Hotel Astor and will continue its session until Thursday night. About 300 manufacturers from the East and Middle West are attending the convention.

If it is decided to make no direct request to the Government concerning the eight-hour law, it is probable that manufacturers will be asked to make plain the effect of the law by submitting two styles of bids for Government work, one price being asked if the eight-hour law is enforced and another if it is suspended. It was said that this policy had already been adopted by one firm which had bid approximately $1,200,000 on a Government munitions contract, with the stipulation that $125,000 would be deducted if the eight-hour law were suspended. An official of the association said yesterday:

"The principal objection to the eight-hour law right now is that it penalizes patriotic firms which wish to serve the Government and will work to the advantage of any who avoid Government work. Most of the 750 members of this association, who have a total payroll of 600,000 men, work a 54 or 55 hour week, ten hours a day for five days and half a day on Saturday.



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Cocoa and Chocolate are delicious and nourishing beverages.
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E&W 15 cent Collars
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The best Style is your Style

RECEIVER'S SALE
Re: FRANCES CLYNE, INC., Bankrupt.

The undersigned, receiver in bankruptcy, pursuant to order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, will offer all of the stock in trade of the above-named bankrupt estate at greatly reduced prices, many of the articles to be sold being reduced to below cost.

This sale will begin on MONDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1917, and continue until the merchandise is disposed of, in the discretion of the receiver.

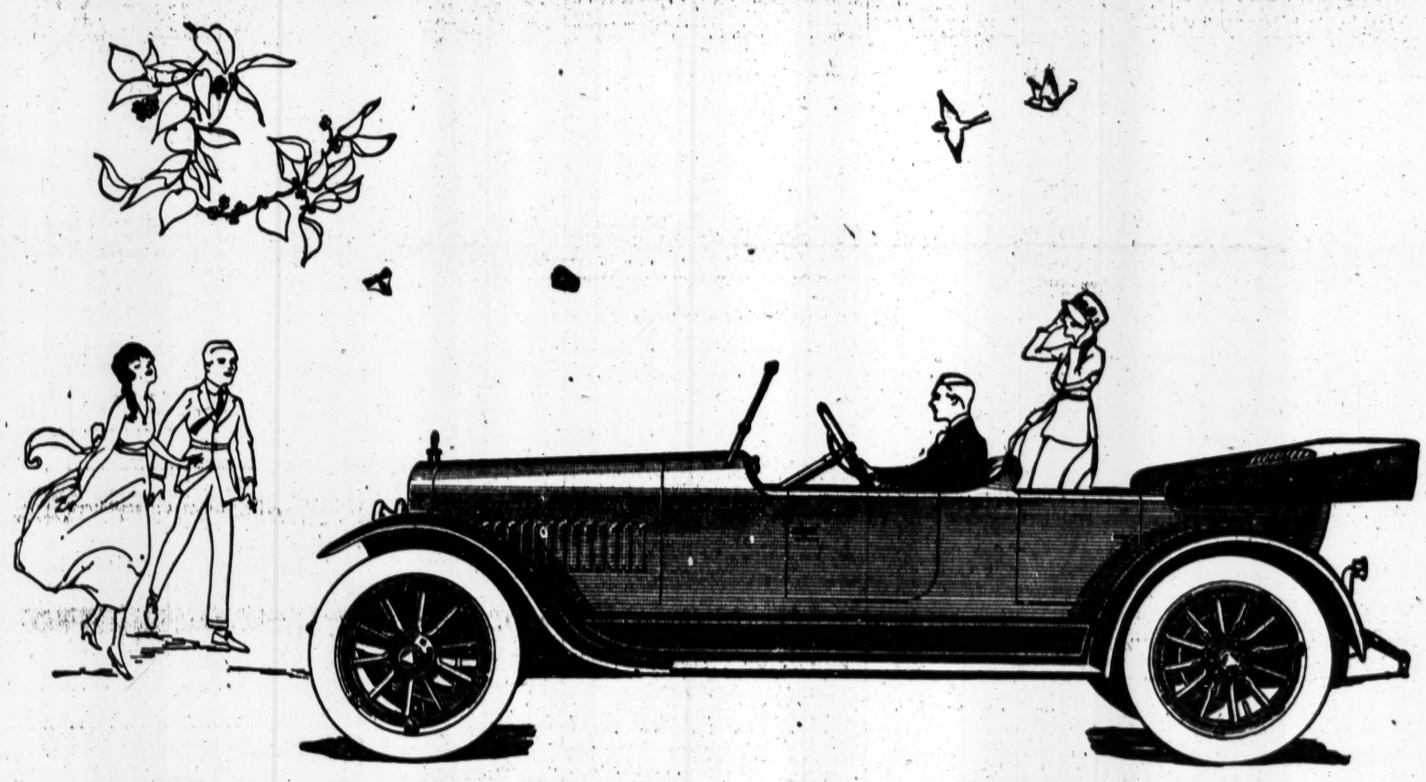
This is a great opportunity for the public to buy valuable merchandise at unusually low prices.

The undersigned reserves the right to withdraw any and all property from sale in his discretion.

MORTIMER C. HEWLETT,
Receiver in Bankruptcy.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE,
Counsel to Receiver.

"The Spirit of Youth"



New Super-Six Speedster Now Here

Latest, fastest Hudson model just arrived. A smart car with new lines. Seats four. $1750 at Detroit.

The newest Hudson Super-Six model has just arrived.

It is the smartest Speedster you have ever seen. In the grace of its lines, the dashing beauty of its finish and its wonderful performance it expresses the "spirit of youth."

Our allotment of these cars is not large. Even before we were told anything of its details, even without advertising or announcement of any kind either by the factory or ourselves, customers placed orders with us to assure early delivery. Our only word from the factory was that a Speedster model would be ready sometime this spring.

To get an idea of the probable demand for such a car we asked some of our Super-Six owners about it. The result is shown in the orders they gave us. We couldn't give them any description of the Speedster, not even an idea of what it would look like, nor even assure definite delivery dates. Still the orders continued to increase, and seeing a repetition of last year's condition when buyers grew disappointed at not getting delivery of their Super-Six when wanted, we stopped accepting orders.

And why shouldn't there be such a demand for a Hudson Super-Six Speedster? Everyone knows of the official record of a stock Super-Six chassis in traveling a measured mile at the rate of 102½ miles an hour. And all motorists are familiar with other wonderful performances of the Hudson Super-Six. The Super-Six has proved it has just the qualities you would require in a Speedster.

There could be no concern about the beauty or grace or finish of the body. The artists responsible for such lines as are revealed in the Super-Six Phaeton, the grace of the Hudson Super-Six Limousine, and the daintiness of the Town Car, could be relied upon to design the smartest Speedster.

Such a car is here now for you to see. You must acknowledge its low sweeping lines, its rich cobalt blue body with vermillion wheels, the smartest Speedster you have ever seen.

Don't forget that our allotment is small, that the factory is not building many cars of its type, and that only a few cars are available to any one dealer. Some will probably not be able to get any at all.

Phaeton, 7-passenger	$1650	Speedster, 4-passenger	$1750	Town Car Landaulet	$3025
Cabriolet, 3-passenger	1950	Town Car	2925	Limousine	2925
Touring Sedan	2175	(All prices f. o. b. Detroit)		Limousine Landaulet	3025

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